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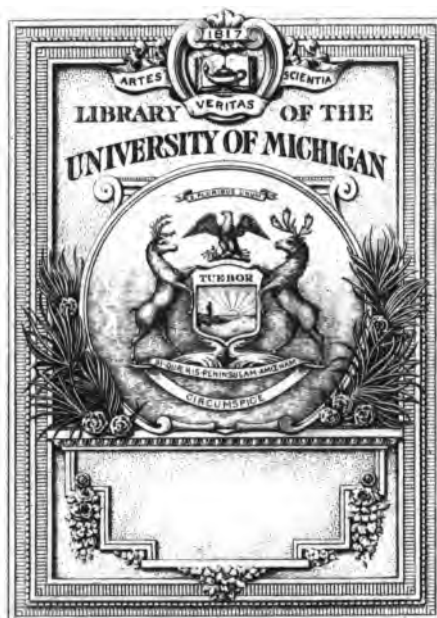
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# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## <sup>of the State</sup> A Department of State Fire Marshal

From January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914

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THOMAS J. AHEARN

State Fire Marshal



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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 28, 1915

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## IN SENATE

JANUARY 28, 1915

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### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

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*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 371 of the State Fire Marshal Law, I herewith respectfully transmit to your honorable body my fourth annual report, being a full account of the proceedings of this Department for the period from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914, with statistics, and including also such recommendations with reference to amendments to the law as in my judgment are desirable.

These statistics as to fires do not cover the months of October, November and December, 1914.

Attorney-General Parsons having held that the Legislature of 1914 had failed to appropriate moneys for the payment of expenses after October 1, 1914, the assistants in the State failed to report fires after the months named as the Department could not as heretofore compensate them for their labors.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*



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**PART I**

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**TOPICS**

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## PART I

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### TOPICS

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#### 1. GENERAL REMARKS

The fire loss in the United States during 1914 amounted to \$216,262,200.

This was the largest amount in the last five years with the exception of 1911, when it was less than one million dollars more.

Of the cities in this State which had fires destroying \$100,000 worth or more of property, Albany had three, Troy two, Binghamton two, Elmira two and Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie, Auburn, Gloversville, Watertown, Lockport, Geneva and Norwich had one each.

Of these same cities, Albany, Troy, Binghamton, Niagara Falls, Gloversville, Watertown, Lockport and Norwich had fires that destroyed three or more buildings.

There were, in addition to the cities named, a number of other places which had costly fires, including Schoharie, Saugerties and Baldwinsville, in each of which there was a conflagration resulting in damage of \$100,000 or more.

He must be partisan, indeed, who in the face of these facts would deny the need of a Department of the State Fire Marshal to protect and conserve the lives and property of our people against such a fire danger and waste.

#### 2. FIRE DRILLS IN SCHOOLS AND FACTORIES

The work of the Department through its assistants has been exceptionally successful in enforcing the law with reference to fire drills in schools and factories. Experience has shown that these drills properly carried out are most effective and the aim for the safety of life realized in case of fire in schools and factories. The main danger as a rule is not so much from the fire itself as from the panic which frequently results. The drill is directed against the consequences of a panic and promotes the

escape of inmates of a building on fire. In the case of the terrible Binghamton fire, the life of every girl at work in the factory would have been saved if the drill had previously been prepared and had been conducted on the occasion of the fire under skillful supervision. The records of the Department are filled with cases where loss of life was averted through carrying out the required drills.

In St. Mary's Academy, Glens Falls, with 700 pupils present, the school was emptied in 1 minute and 40 seconds.

In the Ridge street public school, Glens Falls, a three-story brick building, with two stairways and three exits, and 370 pupils present, the school was emptied in 1 minute and 16 seconds.

The Glens Falls High School, a three-story and basement brick building, with two stairways and five exits, with 700 pupils, was emptied in 1 minute and 20 seconds.

In Oneida, in the Washington avenue school, 163 pupils, the school was emptied in 1 minute and 2 seconds. Oneida High School, 349 pupils, the school was emptied in 50½ seconds.

In Mechanicville, at Simpson & Morehead's box factory, a three-story brick building, with three exits, 52 employees in the building, mostly women, the building was emptied in 40 seconds.

The Mechanicville primary school, a two-story brick building, with two interior stairways, two exits and an outside iron stairway, 532 pupils, the school was emptied in 1 minute and 35 seconds.

In St. Augustine School, Ossining, 210 pupils, two fire escapes, the building was emptied in 1 minute.

At the Ossining High School, 650 pupils, the building was emptied in 1½ minutes.

At the Clayville High School, 150 pupils marched out in good order in 1 minute.

The records of the Department are replete with such instances and they cover not merely school buildings, but factory establishments as well. Special attention has been paid, however, to the

matter of fire drills in schools because of the children of the people of the State who require such supervision more than do people of mature age. I have pursued a vigorous campaign throughout the State in regard to these matters and have sent the inspectors to supervise such drills in conjunction with local fire chiefs. I consider them of the highest importance. Last February in Buffalo, a parish school of 360 boys and girls was in danger, and all of them would have lost their lives if it had not been for the efficiency of the drill. The children were drawn up in ranks outside of the building before the first piece of fire apparatus arrived.

In Troy, in St. Joseph's Academy, 700 pupils left a smoke filled building in 65 seconds, and not one was injured.

As the *Buffalo Express* of April 29, 1914, states, "The fire drill is without a doubt the cheapest and most satisfactory kind of life insurance. It took less than two minutes for 3,000 children to march out of the burning school. Mothers rushing to the school to get their children were the only ones who became panic stricken."

In the *Buffalo Times*, February 10, 1914, it was stated editorially:

"The school fire drill has again demonstrated its worth, and the manner in which the parochial school was emptied yesterday when a fire was discovered in the basement is a credit to the pupils and sisters in charge. The children from the various rooms filed into the hallways and in less than 60 seconds had marched in an orderly, well-drilled manner to the street. It was the cleanest and best fire drill according to Chief Murphy that he had ever seen. The fire drill as a life saver has surpassed every other human device and it is a rare thing now for schools to be caught unprepared for this emergency work."

I am therefore of opinion that the fire drill must be looked upon as a valuable adjunct in life saving, and I have to the best of my ability insisted upon its being carried out strictly according to law by the assistants under my charge.

### 3. WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE APPARATUS

Under chapter 204 of the Laws of 1913, the Department was given jurisdiction over "Adequacy and Sufficiency of Water Supply, Fire Apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes." I regret exceedingly that this Department was not given sufficient appropriation nor adequate force to pursue these matters specially. A special bureau for such work should have been established. There should have been Inspectors allowed to ascertain the condition of rural communities in regard to these matters and a standard could finally have been established which would have aided effectively in fire fighting.

It has been impossible therefore to get full data.

I repeat again that I am strongly in favor of motorizing apparatus, as experience has shown that it is best adapted for its purpose. It is gratifying to be able to state that apparatus throughout the State is gradually being motorized and the different localities are not backward in authorizing expenditures for the purpose. I have received reports which are on file in the Department from many parts of the State, and which show a record of quarters, engines, tenders, motors, hook and ladder trucks, horse drawn vehicles, hose lengths and water mains.

The Department has frequently been appealed to by volunteer firemen for its aid towards inducing Trustees of Villages to authorize expenditures for better quarters and additional improved apparatus.

It is commendable that the residents of Alexandria Bay, in the hope of preventing more fires such as the ones that destroyed the Frontenac and Columbian hotels, started a movement for better fire protection. As a result of which for the future there will be greater safety of life and property in that region so much frequented in summer.

The work to secure for Tivoli in Dutchess county a reserve water supply independent of several systems which had been in use, resulted in approval by the Village Trustees who called a special meeting and passed favorably upon the proposition submitted.

In like manner the action in regard to these supplies in Waverly, was also approved by the community in question.

There has been considerable trouble in different parts of the

State in which private water companies supplied the community. As a rule the contracts entered into have not sufficiently protected the interests of the localities affected. I would recommend that in all these cases the contracts be drawn more stringently in favor of the villages and that a minimum pressure at the highest point should always be stipulated for.

In the village of Depew through the work of this Department, conditions were improved to such an extent that there was a reduction of approximately eight per cent. in insurance rates from the mercantile base rate. Other credits were likewise given in minor matters by the insurance companies.

With reference to Watervliet, I have called attention to the need of a better water supply for that city. As far back as February, 1912, and especially in July, 1913, I had taken up the matter with the local authorities and had brought the serious condition of the community to their attention. In July, 1913, I had also communicated with Mayor Joslyn in order to procure the installation of water mains and fire plugs, especially within that section of Watervliet known as Schuyler Park; the residents of which had petitioned me for action in the premises. I had likewise interceded with Governor Glynn so as to secure his approval of the bill of Senator Sage, chapter 428, Laws of 1914, requiring the Mayor of Watervliet to appoint commissioners to cause the construction of a water works system.

I desire to call attention to the following places in the State of New York in which either water supply or fire fighting apparatus are deficient. I have no doubt that these are not the only localities in the State but as stated above, as I have been without appropriation to cover expenditures for the purpose I have been unable to bring others to light.

|             |                  |                   |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Stillwater  | Painted Post     | Cuylerville       |
| Wampsville  | Patchogue        | Altmar            |
| Long Eddy   | Pawling          | Attica            |
| Scotia      | Fly Creek        | Mexico            |
| Port Henry  | Lyndonhurst      | Haverstraw        |
| Ogdensburgh | Newtonville      | South Glens Falls |
| Hawleyton   | Chandlers Valley | Fort Covington    |
| Verona      | Bergen           | Norwich           |
| Chateaugay  | Falconer         | Amsterdam         |

#### 4. INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLS

The most important work in this Department is the inspection of buildings as to the sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire, and to the necessary fire fighting appliances. We have paid especial attention to schools. We have inspected and made recommendations on 164 schools in the past year. A great many of these are modern buildings with large assembly rooms, yet the construction was such, that if a fire occurred filling the building with smoke, the pupils would be compelled to depend on interior stairways in every instance. After much correspondence and at times personal argument, the Department has compelled the school boards to comply with our requirements, but still many schools are not equipped as above and our recommendations are still pending. So this work must go on.

About two years ago one of the large cities up state requested us to inspect their schools and make recommendations which we did. The city authorities then decided to attend to them without the aid of this Department. So far it has cost them more money and the work is not finished yet, as there is a continual conflict of authority, which would not have occurred if the work was done under this Department.

We have insisted on all schools in the State having fire drills at least once a month. Our inspectors visit schools whenever an opportunity presents itself and report to this Department how long it takes to dismiss the school.

#### 5. MOVING PICTURE THEATERS

Another grave menace to life that this Department has taken up is the Moving Picture Theater. This business we all know has had a tremendous growth within the past few years. There are no statistics available as to the rest of the State, but it is estimated that the 1,200 moving picture theaters in Greater New York are now visited every day by more than 500,000 people whose admission fees net the managers a daily income of \$40,000, nearly as many nickels as are paid each day on the entire subway system. Moreover, the people of New York and its environs probably pass as much time at moving picture shows as in the subway, and that means a substantial portion of the day. Throughout the

country more than 5,000,000 admissions are paid at the doors of more than 20,000 theaters.

More than \$300,000,000 are invested in the complete industry.

An unrolling of 96,000,000 feet of films every night.

A single picture reaching possibly 15,000,000 spectators.

Royalties to Mr. Edison said to amount to about \$10,000 a week.

At least thirty brand-new names added to the list of our American millionaires.

American film-makers are expected to export 35,000 miles of films this year — a neat girdle for the earth.

Motion picture studios are now fitted up at a cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. Edison's building cost \$100,000 and had a tank for aquatics holding 130,000 gallons of water.

As it is not within any special department to regulate these places of amusement, the conditions under which we found some of them operating were deplorable. Sometimes these places were found on the second and third floor of buildings with no means of escape except a narrow stairway, that in case of panic or fire would have been entirely inadequate, and would certainly have resulted in the loss of life. These places we have ordered closed, others that are on the ground floor we have made to install stand-pipe, fire extinguishers, fire escapes from balconies, all exit doors to open outwardly, and in many cases made them make new exits, enlarge the aisles and have cross aisles to all exits, and to have lighted signs reading "exit" over same, all rubbish and inflammable material removed from premises. The moving picture machine placed in a fire proof booth with automatic shutters and a 12-inch vent flue to carry gases and the heat to the outer air.

## 6. SUMMER RESORTS

The summer boarding houses are another matter that we have taken care of. The public that gathers in them every summer often found them to be only fire traps. They are now having fire escapes and fire fighting appliances, with fire alarm systems installed, so that in case of a fire in the night everybody would be awakened and have a chance to escape before the fire got too far

under way. This work could not be handled by local authorities, as in many cases the owners of these houses were prominent town officials, and would not have ordered these appliances against their own property, notwithstanding the urgent necessity for same. At present there are about 300 of these summer boarding houses with violations pending, and as most of them are closed until next summer we have given them until then to have all recommendations complied with, or they will not be permitted to use the buildings for hotel purposes.

If the Department is abolished a grave danger will confront the public. There will be no State agency for their protection and serious apprehension may well be felt as to possible loss of life next summer in the hotels, which have not complied with the orders of this Department.

#### 7. FIRE PREVENTION

For the thousands of fires that occurred last year, in practically every case some individual was responsible. Of more than half the whole number the exact cause was found. In one form or another carelessness was at the bottom of the trouble. Few persons stop to think how large a proportion of fires is traced to people throwing away lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, to accumulations of rubbish in cellars and closets, to unprotected woodwork near heating and stove pipes, to children playing with matches, to open lights, to reckless use of chemicals.

The aim of the Department has been by addresses, circulars, proclamations and through the press to awaken among our people a greater sense of personal responsibility and prudence in matters of every day happenings to avert the fire danger. There are, however, some special occasions during the year for such educational work.

The Department issued warnings with reference to the dangers of the traditional Fourth of July celebration, and strongly enforced upon the people of the State the observance of a "safe and sane Fourth." It was argued that it is far better to plan for the saving of life and property before the loss occurs than afterward. Merriment's better than mourning. Independence Day last year was none the less patriotically observed though marked by a



greatly reduced number of fires and calamities, through greater caution and safer methods of jollification.

The purpose of Fire Prevention Day is to bring home to the average citizen the necessity of taking the proper precautions at all times. No fire department, however efficient, can greatly reduce the number of fires where people are habitually thoughtless or negligent. The work can only be done successfully by making men, women and children realize in their homes and elsewhere that it is their personal duty constantly to guard against fire. Very few fires are not preventable; in reality only those caused by lightning and earthquake. Even what by way of self-excuse we call fires due to spontaneous combustion and defective insulation usually arise from careless storing of materials or from lack of inspection or supervision of wires. In nine cases out of ten the origin of fires can safely be ascribed to want of ordinary care.

Fire Prevention Day was authorized through the action of the State Fire Marshals' Association of North America at their annual convention in 1911. It was the first concerted movement by any body with this purpose in view. In less than one year thereafter more than twenty States had followed these suggestions. Again last year in our State, as in former years, Fire Prevention Day was observed on October 9th, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire.

Governor Glynn issued his proclamation urging the people of the State to observe the day by a general clean up and with appropriate exercises in the schools. The Department also, by direction of Governor Glynn, through its assistants, in addresses, circulars and the press, spread broadcast through the State practical suggestions for the observance of the day.

Fire Prevention Day may now be looked upon as a fixture in the conservation policy of the State.

Through the efforts of this Department, the State Education Department sent out a circular letter to all superintendents of schools in relation to the observance of Fire Prevention Day.

A program of exercises was submitted by this Department and very generally observed.

In addition, every fire chief was circularized, and in turn did all in his power in his locality to arouse public sentiment on the

subject of fire prevention to bring about a general clean up on that day. The results were most satisfactory and the press of the State dwelt in most favorable terms on the work of this Department in that regard.

The Department likewise sent out similar cautions against the dangers of Christmas celebrations, and issued practical hints in reference to decoration of trees and other household dangers on such occasions.

The State was unusually free last year from casualties in that respect on account of these activities.

#### 8. COMBUSTIBLES AND EXPLOSIVES

The term "High Explosives" as applied to blasting compounds includes all of those explosives which can be properly detonated only by the means of an intermediate agent, such as a blasting cap or electric fuse, and not by simple ignition.

High explosives differ from low explosives (blasting powder, etc.), in that they tetonate with much greater rapidity, and, except in the case of Permissible Explosives, have more of a shattering effect. Blasting Gelatin, the Permissible Explosives and the various kinds of dynamite are examples of high explosives.

Many different properties contribute to the effectiveness of high explosives, the most important of these being: strength or disruptive power, and quickness or shattering power. Other principal factors in the usefulness of high explosives are stability or keeping qualities, and those qualities which tend to make them safer to handle. These essentials can only be secured and maintained by the employment of the highest quality of ingredients, greater care and attention, expensive and complicated machinery, skillful labor and supervision and long experience and continued tests.

The properties of high explosives, which are of first importance to the user, are those which influence either directly or indirectly their strength, quickness, sensitiveness, resistance to cold, fumes evolved on detonation, and resistance to water. These differ in the order of importance according to the kind of work in which the explosive is used, and the qualities most desirable in one kind of work may be of little value or actually derogatory in another. It is necessary, therefore, to manufacture explosives with specific

characteristics for different classes of work; and it is a great mistake for the consumer to buy explosives regardless of their special qualities or without knowing positively just what kind of an explosive would be most economical for the work which is to be done.

If high explosives are handled sensibly and with due regard to their properties they can be handled with comparative safety; but with some consumers familiarity is too apt to breed contempt, with injury or death as the result. During every stage of their production those engaged in the manufacture of high explosives handle them with the greatest caution and respect, but frequently they have hardly come into the possession of the consumer when they are knocked about, thawed around open fires, the cases opened with a pick or by dropping on the ground, etc.

The American Railway Association Rules and the Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives are very complete codes of instruction covering in detail the directions which must be followed in shipping each kind of explosive. Diagrams showing the proper way to load cars are furnished, and railroads will not accept shipment unless all conditions have been complied with. A copy of these rules can be secured from railroad agents.

When transporting explosives by team always keep the wagon boxes thoroughly swept out, and when using an open wagon protect the load from the sun's rays, rain, etc., with a canvas covering. Store the cases of explosives so that they will not shift and never haul detonators and explosives together.

High explosives should be stored in dry, well ventilated magazines located in isolated spots and surrounded by high banks if possible. These magazines should be bullet-proof and fire-proof and the temperature in them should not exceed 80 degrees F. Brush, weeds, and high grass should be trimmed back as far as practicable from the magazine.

A cheap dynamite magazine for contracting or temporary trade may be built on one inch boards nailed to studding. The inside of the building should be lined with one inch boards forming a space from six to eight inches between the inner and outer boards, this space to be filled from the sill to the plate with coarse sand. The outside of the magazine should be covered with No. 24 or No.

26 black iron or galvanized iron. Good ventilation should be provided.

Portable magazines can be bullet-proof by laying one course of brick in cement mortar inside the magazine, or putting a wooden lining of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch matched boards nailed to studding, about 4 inches to 8 inches from the inside of the magazine, and filling this space (4 inches to 8 inches) from the floor to the plate, with coarse sand.

When smokeless powder is used in high power rifles such as the government Springfield, it takes 11 inches of dry sand to absolutely bullet-proof a sand filled magazine.

When the 30-30 Winchester, or equivalent, is the strongest rifle in common local use, 8 inches of sand filling is sufficient.

When the rifle ordinarily used is not heavier than the 32 calibre, 6 inches of sand will bullet proof the magazine.

Portable magazines for temporary use, where stone or brick foundations are expensive, can be set up on posts. The posts spaced from 4 feet to 6 feet centers, and set in the ground below the frost line, capped with a sill about 6 inches by 6 inches; the outside of the posts from the sill to the ground boarded with one inch boards and covered from the bottom of the magazine to the ground with No. 22 or No. 24 black or galvanized iron.

Permanent magazines for dynamite storage should be built of brick or concrete.

Never under any circumstances store detonators and explosives in the same magazine.

The keys of a magazine should be in charge of one man who alone should be responsible for the proper disposition of the explosives.

The average total production in 1912 and 1913 of smokeless powder are something like twenty-two million pounds.

The production of gun cotton in 1913 was about two million pounds.

The production of dynamite and permissible explosives in 1913 was three hundred and thirty-one million pounds.

This subdivision of the Department of the State Fire Marshal is practically in its infancy. Sections 358 to 364 inclusive of chapter 453, Laws of 1912, in itself is an innovation and consider-

able time must lapse before this law can secure state-wide enforcement.

For years past hundreds of explosions have occurred by reason of ignorance or carelessness in the handling of dynamite or other high explosives resulting in a loss of life or of maimed and bruised bodies, not mentioning the loss of millions of dollars by careless handling and storage.

I desire to mention in this connection that I favor legislation requiring a condition of fitness in the person or persons handling high explosives, believing that better and less hazardous results will be obtained if such conditions existed requiring examination by the State Fire Marshal.

The following is a schedule of license fees on magazines containing explosives:

|                                                                                                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Second class magazines, containing not over 50 lbs. . . .                                             | \$5 00 |
| First class magazines, grade A, containing over 50 lbs.<br>and not exceeding 10,000 lbs. . . . .      | 10 00  |
| First class magazines, grade B, containing over 10,000<br>and not exceeding 20,000 lbs. . . . .       | 15 00  |
| First class magazines, grade C, containing over 20,000<br>lbs. and not exceeding 30,000 lbs. . . . .  | 20 00  |
| First class magazines, grade D, containing over 30,000<br>lbs. and not exceeding 300,000 lbs. . . . . | 25 00  |

---

Ninety-five per cent. of the dealers handling explosives have them stored in improvised magazines wholly inadequate for the protection of life and surrounding property.

### *Thawing*

One of the most prolific sources of trouble with high explosives is the attempt to use them when they are frozen or chilled.

Nearly all of our high explosives, with few exceptions, may freeze and become insensitive at temperatures between 45 and 50 degrees F., but if the proper detonator is used with them they can be completely detonated even when frozen.

When high explosives are completely frozen they are hard and

rigid — a condition easily recognized, but it requires a careful examination to determine whether or not they are partially frozen or chilled. They will not, with the above exceptions, do good work even if chilled, and great care should be taken to see that they are in a thoroughly thawed condition when used. Frozen dynamite will thaw out completely in a comparatively short time if it is subjected to a temperature of 80 degrees F., and the cartridges so arranged that the heat can reach them on every side.

Dynamite freezes at temperatures higher than those which freeze water and therefore provides arrangements for thawing it. Frequently, however, especially in the spring and fall when the days are warm and the nights cool, the necessary care and attention are not given to this very important matter. Only by careful inspection at all times and by the adoption of the best thawing methods can the use of properly thawed dynamite be insured.

In adopting a proper thawing device, it is necessary to consider safety, efficiency and its applicability to the work in hand. Stationary thaw houses may be heated by exhaust steam, hot water or manure. These are considered by the Department improved if made both bullet and fireproof. Fresh manure as a thawing agent is inexpensive and convenient but is efficient only when plenty of time can be given to thawing, as the dynamite cartridges must not be exposed directly to it, but the closed cases buried in it or the walls of a specially designed box or magazine be lined with it.

I trust that the danger of the thawing devices both from the crude as well as the more improved methods may be greatly modified if not practically eliminated in the near future.

A manufacturer of explosives has recently demonstrated with marked success a high explosive, which, having been chemically treated, is rendered impervious to cold and can be used with equal effectiveness in a freezing temperature. If found by further demonstration to be effective in practical use in the extremely cold northern climate, will do away with a large portion of the danger as no thawing devices will then be necessary.

The most important consideration of the storage of explosives is the prevention of explosions. If this is accomplished no damage

to life and property can result. Since absolute prevention is impossible, certain precautions must be taken to prevent damage should an explosion occur. When it is necessary to make repairs or alterations in a magazine, all explosives should be carefully removed and the magazine thoroughly washed.

All tools used in repairs should be of wood or brass. The driving of nails into the floors of old buildings that have been used in the manufacture of explosives has resulted in serious accidents.

Magazines should be kept absolutely clean and the floors free from grit and dirt. The ground around the magazine should be kept free from rubbish, leaves and dead grass, and other material liable to become inflammable.

Artificial heat of any kind should not be introduced into the magazine. Each magazine, regardless of size, should be marked in legible letters on the exterior of the building six inches or more in height: DYNAMITE — EXPLOSIVES — DANGEROUS.

Section 359 provides the quantity that may be lawfully kept or stored with reference to distances from nearest highway or inhabited building. It also provides that where same are protected by either natural or artificial barricade, the distance may be reduced one-half.

By natural barricade is meant an elevation protecting the magazine in such manner that any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine to any part of the building to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barricade, and any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine to any point twelve feet above the center of the highway to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barricade, the applicable distance given in section 359 may be reduced one-half.

An efficient artificial barricade is generally constructed of earth or sand, and in the construction care should be taken not to use large stones or other material that might be projected in large masses in the event of an explosion. The earth or sand is usually held in place by heavy studding and braced and clamped by heavy iron bands or rods.

The barricade should be not less than three feet wide on the

top with a natural slope on both sides, the inner slope reaching within a few feet of the magazine; the bottom not less than six feet.

Section 359. *Regulations regarding quantity, distance from buildings and highways, with capacity of magazines.*

| Quantity that may be lawfully kept or stored from<br>nearest building or highway.<br>Lbs. | COLUMN 1<br>Lbs. | COLUMN 2<br>Distance from<br>nearest<br>building<br>Feet | COLUMN 3<br>Distance from<br>nearest<br>highway<br>Feet |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Over 100 and not over 200.....                                                            | 200              | 360                                                      | 220                                                     |
| Over 200 and not over 300.....                                                            | 300              | 520                                                      | 310                                                     |
| Over 300 and not over 400.....                                                            | 400              | 640                                                      | 380                                                     |
| Over 400 and not over 500.....                                                            | 500              | 720                                                      | 430                                                     |
| Over 500 and not over 600.....                                                            | 600              | 800                                                      | 480                                                     |
| Over 600 and not over 700.....                                                            | 700              | 860                                                      | 520                                                     |
| Over 700 and not over 800.....                                                            | 800              | 920                                                      | 550                                                     |
| Over 800 and not over 900.....                                                            | 900              | 980                                                      | 590                                                     |
| Over 900 and not over 1,000.....                                                          | 1,000            | 1,020                                                    | 610                                                     |
| Over 1,000 and not over 1,500.....                                                        | 1,500            | 1,060                                                    | 640                                                     |
| Over 1,500 and not over 2,000.....                                                        | 2,000            | 1,200                                                    | 720                                                     |
| Over 2,000 and not over 3,000.....                                                        | 3,000            | 1,300                                                    | 780                                                     |
| Over 3,000 and not over 4,000.....                                                        | 4,000            | 1,420                                                    | 850                                                     |
| Over 4,000 and not over 5,000.....                                                        | 5,000            | 1,500                                                    | 900                                                     |
| Over 5,000 and not over 6,000.....                                                        | 6,000            | 1,560                                                    | 940                                                     |
| Over 6,000 and not over 7,000.....                                                        | 7,000            | 1,610                                                    | 970                                                     |
| Over 7,000 and not over 8,000.....                                                        | 8,000            | 1,660                                                    | 1,000                                                   |
| Over 8,000 and not over 9,000.....                                                        | 9,000            | 1,700                                                    | 1,020                                                   |
| Over 9,000 and not over 10,000.....                                                       | 10,000           | 1,740                                                    | 1,040                                                   |
| Over 10,000 and not over 20,000.....                                                      | 20,000           | 1,780                                                    | 1,070                                                   |
| Over 20,000 and not over 30,000.....                                                      | 30,000           | 2,110                                                    | 1,270                                                   |
| Over 30,000 and not over 40,000.....                                                      | 40,000           | 2,410                                                    | 1,450                                                   |
| Over 40,000 and not over 50,000.....                                                      | 50,000           | 2,680                                                    | 1,610                                                   |
| Over 50,000 and not over 60,000.....                                                      | 60,000           | 2,920                                                    | 1,750                                                   |
| Over 60,000 and not over 70,000.....                                                      | 70,000           | 3,130                                                    | 1,880                                                   |
| Over 70,000 and not over 80,000.....                                                      | 80,000           | 3,310                                                    | 1,990                                                   |
| Over 80,000 and not over 90,000.....                                                      | 90,000           | 3,460                                                    | 2,080                                                   |
| Over 90,000 and not over 100,000.....                                                     | 100,000          | 3,580                                                    | 2,150                                                   |
| Over 100,000 and not over 200,000.....                                                    | 200,000          | 3,670                                                    | 2,200                                                   |
| Over 200,000 and not over 300,000.....                                                    | 300,000          | 4,190                                                    | 2,510                                                   |
| Maximum allowed.                                                                          |                  |                                                          |                                                         |

## 9. INFLAMMABLES AND GARAGES

### *The Gasoline Peril*

The records of the State Fire Marshal's Department reveal the sinister fact that, by reason of careless handling and the improper storage of gasoline, naphtha and other inflammable and combustible oils, the annual loss of life and damage to property in the State is greater than from other causes.

The consumption of gasoline is assuming enormous proportions. Gasoline, unlike heavier petroleum products, vaporizes constantly



at extremely low temperature. Five gallons of gasoline will generate 8,000 cubic feet of gas which, when ignited, expands to four thousand times this space.

The explosive power of gasoline properly mixed with air and compressed is equal to  $83\frac{2}{3}$  pounds of dynamite, or, in other words, fourteen times greater than this high explosive.

Gasoline is more dangerous to handle than dynamite, as there is more liability of explosion. It is not necessary that ignition may occur to produce explosion. Records show that under certain atmospheric conditions spontaneous combustion will occur in accumulated vapor.

It is an old adage that "Familiarity breeds contempt". It is so with gasoline subjects, and consequent carelessness in handling is the result.

The silent and invisible creeping of this vapor arising from gasoline and going from place to place for more favorable conditions to strike the blow that means loss of life and property, is a grave and terrible thought.

When you consider how helpless one is and how wholly at the mercy of this insidious foe, too much stress can not be laid upon the necessity of evaporation-proof and fireproof vented storage tanks.

It was to this end that the Rules and Regulations for the storage of inflammable volatile liquids were drawn and adopted by the Department. This is the first copy of any rules or regulations which has ever been issued in New York State for the regulation, sale, storage and transportation of gasoline. It was distinctly recognized by all manufacturers of this volatile product that some sort of supervision was necessary.

A conference of oil manufacturers was, therefore, called at New York city and also at Albany, after which the present Rules and Regulations governing inflammable liquids were adopted and undoubtedly will remain in force with a few minor exceptions.

### *Garages*

The conversion of livery stables into the more modern means of transportation, motor car liveries, has been a source of considerable anxiety to the Department of State Fire Marshal for the

reason that the per cent. of fires was largely increased throughout the State by reason of inflammable conditions surrounding the conversion of frame buildings into storage places for automobiles. The causes of the fire were principally from explosions and back fire. It, therefore, became necessary to promulgate some sort of regulation in order that the welfare and safety of the people of the State might be safeguarded. The Department, therefore, formulated Rules and Regulations and specifications for garages hereafter to be constructed and also recommendations covering fire-proofing of existing garages. It was held by many of the automobile associations that the regulations were entirely too drastic, that it would be impossible to exist under such regulations and many letters of complaint came to the State Fire Marshal whereupon a hearing of garage owners and automobile associations generally was called for November 18, 1914, of which due notice was given. Something like fifty people were in attendance and while many were bitter in their arguments against these rules and regulations, it was generally recognized by one and all that some sort of regulation was necessary.

The State Fire Marshal there agreed upon a conference to be held on December 9, 1914, at the Assembly parlor, capitol, Albany, N. Y., at which a large attendance and fairly good representation was secured from the entire State associations. There were no new ideas suggested, and as compared with the regulations in other states it was thoroughly conceded that with a few minor changes the present rules and regulations should properly be adopted by the State Fire Marshal. The principal features agreed upon were that the specifications should apply to garages hereafter to be constructed.

That the State Fire Marshal should have supervision over existing garages and by inspection make recommendations which would lead to a comparative degree of safety from fires and explosions.

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## **PART II**

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### **AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED**

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## PART II

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### AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED

1. Insurance companies should be compelled to inspect thoroughly all property and contents offered for insurance and to investigate the character of the applicants under penalty of misdemeanor.

2. Numerous requests have come to this Department from different parts of the State for relief against the stringency of the Anti-Smoking Law. This law should be amended so as to give the State Fire Marshal the power to issue a certificate, in a proper case, allowing smoking under conditions approved by him.

3. As far as possible, paid fire departments should be established.

4. As far as possible, apparatus throughout the State should be motorized.

5. Private water companies should be compelled by law, under penalty, at all times to furnish and maintain for fire-fighting purposes an adequate water supply with sufficient pressure to reach the highest point.

6. Fire couplings should be standardized so that they may be used, in case of necessity, in any locality.

7. Insurance companies should be compelled to cancel policies on buildings on which violations are placed by orders of the State Fire Marshal, when such orders are not complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of the building.

8. There should be a penalty provided against the owners of property who allow hazardous conditions to continue to exist after the fire.

9. Power should be given to the State Fire Marshal to search ruins after a fire, wherever necessary, if there is a suspicion of loss of human life, when the owners fail to do so. The cost of such search should be made a first lien on the property.

10. Every incorporated village throughout the State should be compelled by law to provide for an adequate fire department and water supply.

11. The law should specifically provide the process for which the cost of demolition or the repair of dilapidated buildings by this Department should be made a first lien against such premises and the manner in which it should be foreclosed or enforced.

12. Wherever possible, municipalities throughout the State should gradually be compelled by law to introduce the high-pressure system for fire-fighting purposes.

13. Any factory or mercantile establishment wherein a number of people are employed below the ground level should have proper access to the street or ground independent of any other exits through the rest of the building.

14. There should be provision made by law for safe, sane and nonsensational instruction at stated periods in the schools of the State, not less than one-half hour each month, on the subject of fire prevention and the careful handling of dangerous material within reach in everyday life.

15. There should be an amendment to section 205 of the General Business Law so as to compel the officers making a semi-annual inspection of hotels to file a copy of their report with the State Fire Marshal within fifteen days after such inspection, and the Attorney-General should be authorized to bring suit against violators of the law on complaint of the State Fire Marshal.

16. Section 305 of the General Business Law should provide that the reports of local inspectors should be filed with the State Fire Marshal, and that he should enforce the penalties prescribed in section 307 for the violation of article 19.

17. In order to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction and promote more effective execution of the law by the State Fire Marshal the following laws should be repealed:

(a) Section 124, which gives the State Commissioner of Labor jurisdiction to inspect boilers in factories;

(b) Sections 82 and 83 of the Labor Law, as to fire escapes on factory buildings;

(c) Section 125 of the Labor Law, as to handling, storage, sale and use of high explosives and gunpowder;

(d) Subdivisions 2 and 3, section 452, Educational Law, as to fire escapes on school buildings;

(e) Section 453 of the Education Law, as to fire escapes on school buildings;

(f) Sections 302, 303 and 304 of the General Business Law relative to petroleum and its products and oils used for heating and illuminating purposes;

(g) Section 83, a fire alarm signal system and fire drills — so as to leave all these matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal.

18. Sufficient fire protection should be afforded inmates of prisons no less than those in other institutions.

19. Fire insurance companies, in their reports of losses, should be compelled to state in each case the name of the adjuster through whom they were settled.

20. No fire loss should be paid by insurance companies until thirty days after report of the fire to the State Fire Marshal and on a certificate from him that there is no investigation pending as to the cause of the fire.

21. The inspectors and assistants of this Department should be made peace officers, with the power of arrest under the law, as experience shows that such power would often be of the greatest benefit through the possibility of instant action on their part.

22. The field officers of insurance companies should be made assistants to this Department, and the reports of inspections made by them on surveys for insurance purposes should be sent directly to this Department, or, following the Wisconsin plan, be first transmitted to such insurance companies to be revised by them, and then sent to the State Fire Marshal for action. As a result, these field officers would be additional aids to the Department, and there would be a wider and more numerous inspection of premises than is now possible with the limited force at the disposal of the Department for such purpose.

23. There should be a law passed requiring a certificate of fitness from the State Fire Marshal, to be issued after an examination to test the competency of applicants, before any person or persons will be permitted to handle explosives for blasting or other purposes.

24. There should be an amendment to the law of arson, either as a separate degree of that crime or as a misdemeanor, punishing

criminal or culpable negligence resulting in loss of life or damage to property by fire. It is extremely difficult, according to the testimony of every district attorney in the State, to convict of arson, and if such a law as indicated were adopted there would be a marked decrease in what may not technically amount to arson but practically has the same result.



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## **PART III**

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## **STATISTICS**

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## PART III

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### STATISTICS

#### 1. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1914

Thomas J. Ahearn, State Fire Marshal.

George F. Roesch, First Deputy.

Eugene D. Stocker, Second Deputy.

James McGinty, Secretary.

George A. O'Rourke, Chief Engineer.

John F. Hoey, Chief Inspector.

Charles L. O'Connor, Inspector.

Dennis J. Glennon, Inspector.

J. Lewis Daly, Inspector.

William Oldfield, Jr., Inspector.

Edward F. Henneberry, Inspector.

Herbert M. Hudson, Inspector.

Arthur L. Quinn, Inspector.

Joseph E. Healy, Inspector.

James Kelly, Inspector.

Philip H. Noonan, Inspector.

William J. Jones, Inspector.

Philip Kerrigan, Inspector.

William A. Carroll, Inspector.

Thomas E. Thompson, Inspector.

William H. Furman, Boiler Inspector.

Benjamin F. Siebelt, Boiler Inspector.

John H. Flaherty, Boiler Inspector.

Julian D. Eberhardt, Boiler Inspector.

Edward Hall, Boiler Inspector.

David Wright, Clerk.

John J. Daly, Stenographer.

Adam E. Rantz, Stenographer.

John T. Kane, Stenographer.

Matilda Ligned, Stenographer.

John P. Toomey, Auditor.

2. FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER  
1, 1914.

*Appropriations and Expenditures*

*Appropriations*

Official salaries:

|                                       |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance appropriation, chap. 546,     |             |             |
| 1912 . . . . .                        | \$13,387 93 |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 792, 1913....    | 23,500 00   |             |
|                                       | <hr/>       | \$36,887 93 |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913.....    |             | 23,500 00   |
|                                       |             | <hr/>       |
|                                       |             | \$13,387 93 |
|                                       |             | <hr/>       |
| Balance, chap. 546, 1912, lapsed..... | \$13,387 93 |             |
|                                       | <hr/>       |             |

Graded employees:

|                                    |            |             |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Balance appropriation, chap. 546,  |            |             |
| 1912 . . . . .                     | \$2,339 31 |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 792, 1913.... | 9,400 00   |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 834, 1913.... | 8,820 00   |             |
|                                    | <hr/>      | \$20,559 31 |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913....  | \$7,347 44 |             |
| Expenditures, chap. 834, 1913....  | 125 81     |             |
|                                    | <hr/>      | 7,473 25    |
|                                    |            | <hr/>       |
|                                    |            | \$13,086 06 |
| Balance, chap. 546, 1912, lapsed.. | \$2,339 31 |             |
| Balance, chap. 834, 1913.....      | 8,694 19   |             |
|                                    | <hr/>      | 11,033 50   |
|                                    |            | <hr/>       |
| Balance October 1, 1914.....       | \$2,052 56 |             |
|                                    | <hr/>      |             |

Fees:

|                                    |             |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance appropriation, chap. 546,  |             |             |
| 1912 . . . . .                     | \$11,728 14 |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 792, 1913.... | 15,000 00   |             |
|                                    | <hr/>       | \$26,728 14 |

|                                    |            |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Expenditures, chap. 546, 1912....  | \$5,440 99 |            |
| Expenditures, chap. 521, 1914, re- |            |            |
| appr .....                         | 113 30     |            |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913..... | 3,021 48   |            |
|                                    | <hr/>      | \$8,575 77 |

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance October 1, 1914..... | \$18,152 37 |
|------------------------------|-------------|

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## Traveling expenses:

|                                    |             |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance, chap. 546, 1912.....      | \$15,852 24 |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 792, 1913.... | 25,000 00   |             |
|                                    | <hr/>       | \$40,852 24 |
| Expenditures, chap. 546, 1912....  | \$5,039 26  |             |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913....  | 11,021 04   |             |
|                                    | <hr/>       | 16,060 30   |

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance October 1, 1914 ..... | \$24,791 94 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

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## Office expenses:

|                                    |            |             |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Balance appropriation, chap. 546,  |            |             |
| 1912 .....                         | \$6,626 48 |             |
| Appropriation, chap. 792, 1913.... | 10,000 00  |             |
|                                    | <hr/>      | \$16,626 48 |

## Expenditures:

|                                     |            |          |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Services .....                      | \$1,190 70 |          |
| Traveling expenses .....            | 12 32      |          |
| Printing and binding.....           | 2,214 84   |          |
| Stationery and typewriter supplies. | 1,349 54   |          |
| Postage and transportation .....    | 1,551 64   |          |
| Telephone, telegraph and messenger  |            |          |
| service .....                       | 1,224 76   |          |
| Books, subscriptions and clippings. | 398 35     |          |
| Water and ice.....                  | 44 00      |          |
| Office furniture and equipment....  | 1,075 10   |          |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 6 00       |          |
|                                     | <hr/>      | 9,067 25 |

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Balance October 1, 1914..... | \$7,559 23 |
|------------------------------|------------|

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## Inspection Bureau:

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| Official salaries, chap. 792, 1913..... | \$3,000 00 |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913.....      | 3,000 00   |

## Inspection Bureau — Graded employees:

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| By appropriation, chap. 792, 1913..... | \$23,700 00 |
| Expenditures, chap. 792, 1913.....     | 23,541 50   |

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Balance October 1, 1914..... | \$158 50 |
|------------------------------|----------|

## Summary total expenditures:

|                                       |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Official salaries .....               | \$23,500 00 |             |
| Graded employees .....                | 7,473 25    |             |
| Fees .....                            | 8,575 77    |             |
| Office expenses .....                 | 9,067 25    |             |
| Traveling expenses .....              | 16,060 30   |             |
| Inspection Bureau official salaries.. | 3,000 00    |             |
| Graded employees .....                | 23,541 50   |             |
|                                       |             | \$91,218 07 |

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total expenditures ..... | \$91,218 07 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

|                                                        |             |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Unexpended balances from 1912 ap-<br>propriation ..... | \$49,934 10 |              |
| Appropriations available October 1,<br>1913 .....      | 118,420 00  |              |
|                                                        |             | \$168,354 10 |
| Expenditures .....                                     | 91,218 07   |              |

|                                               |           |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                               |           | \$77,136 03 |
| Lapses made fiscal year of 1913 and 1914..... | 15,727 24 |             |

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance October 1, 1914 ..... | \$61,408 79 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

## Money received by the State Fire

Marshal in payment for magazine  
licenses and boiler inspections:

|                                     |            |             |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Received for licenses.....          | \$9,455 00 |             |
| Received for boiler inspections.... | 5,080 00   |             |
|                                     |            | \$14,535 00 |

Paid to the State Treasurer:

|                        |            |                    |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Magazine account ..... | \$9,455 00 |                    |
| Boiler account .....   | 5,080 00   |                    |
|                        |            | <u>\$14,535 00</u> |

## 3. TABLES

TABLE No. 1

DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS AFTER INSPECTION ORDERED REPAIRED  
OR DEMOLISHED, JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1914

|                                                       |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Total number of buildings inspected.....              | 58 |
| In addition to compliances mentioned below there were |    |
| buildings demolished since last year.....             | 19 |
| And buildings repaired since last year.....           | 16 |

| COUNTIES          | Demolished | Repaired | Pending |
|-------------------|------------|----------|---------|
| Albany.....       | 5          | .....    | 2       |
| Allegany.....     | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Broome.....       | 1          | .....    | .....   |
| Cayuga.....       | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Chenango.....     | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Dutchess.....     | .....      | 1        | 3       |
| Fulton.....       | .....      | .....    | 2       |
| Jefferson.....    | .....      | .....    | 3       |
| Madison.....      | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Nassau.....       | 1          | .....    | 1       |
| Oneida.....       | 2          | .....    | 3       |
| Onondaga.....     | .....      | .....    | 3       |
| Ontario.....      | 1          | .....    | .....   |
| Orange.....       | .....      | .....    | 3       |
| Otsego.....       | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Rockland.....     | .....      | .....    | 3       |
| St. Lawrence..... | .....      | .....    | 1       |
| Saratoga.....     | .....      | .....    | 3       |
| Schenectady.....  | .....      | 1        | .....   |
| Steuben.....      | .....      | .....    | 4       |
| Tioga.....        | .....      | 1        | .....   |
| Westchester.....  | 1          | .....    | 8       |

## TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING ORDERS REQUIRING INSTALLATION OF FIRE  
APPLIANCES. EXITS, ETC.

|                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Inspections made 1914.....                        | 1652 |
| Inspections fully complied 1914.....              | 342  |
| Inspections partly complied 1911, 1912, 1913..... | 3716 |
| Inspections partly complied 1914.....             | 1504 |

There is no doubt that hundreds of more inspections have been fully complied. But by reason of lack of proper appropriations to continue inspections and other work, this department is unable to give the number accurately.



TABLE No. 2 — *Continued*

| 1914               | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Dilapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|--------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>ALBANY</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Albany.....        | 29     | .....    | 22      | 27         | 26    | 4      | 2           | 5       | ..... | .....   |
| Cohoes.....        | 4      | .....    | 3       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Coeymans.....      | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| Green Island.....  | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>ALLEGANY</b>    |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Belfast.....       | 5      | .....    | 5       | 5          | 5     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Wellsville.....    | 2      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | 1           | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>BROOME</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Binghamton.....    | 35     | 5        | 26      | 35         | 29    | 5      | .....       | 19      | 1     | .....   |
| Deposit.....       | 2      | .....    | 1       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Endicott.....      | 2      | .....    | 1       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Lestershire.....   | 2      | .....    | 1       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | 2       | 1     | .....   |
| Union.....         | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Windsor.....       | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| <b>CATTARAUGUS</b> |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Allegany.....      | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Little Valley..... | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| Randolph.....      | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | 1      | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| <b>CATUGA</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Auburn.....        | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Fair Haven.....    | 3      | 1        | 2       | 3          | 2     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Moravia.....       | 5      | 1        | 3       | 3          | 3     | .....  | 1           | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Port Byron.....    | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| <b>CHAUTAUQUA</b>  |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Mayville.....      | 4      | .....    | 3       | 3          | 3     | .....  | 1           | 3       | ..... | .....   |
| Westfield.....     | 2      | .....    | 1       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>CHEMUNG</b>     |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Elmira.....        | 3      | .....    | 3       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Horseheads.....    | 1      | .....    | .....   | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | 1       |
| <b>CHENANGO</b>    |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Bainbridge.....    | 2      | 1        | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Norwich.....       | .....  | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | 1           | 1       | 1     | .....   |
| Oxford.....        | 6      | .....    | 6       | 6          | 4     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>CLINTON</b>     |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Moosers.....       | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| <b>COLUMBIA</b>    |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Germantown.....    | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Hudson.....        | 30     | .....    | 30      | 30         | 25    | .....  | .....       | 2       | 1     | .....   |
| Kinderhook.....    | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| <b>CORTLAND</b>    |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Cincinnatus.....   | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Marathon.....      | 2      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |

TABLE No. 2 — *Continued*

| 1914                  | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Dilapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>DELAWARE</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Davenport.....        | 1      | 1        | 1       | 1          |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| East Branch.....      | 1      | 1        | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| <b>DUTCHESS</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Beacon.....           | 19     |          | 19      | 15         | 15    |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hughsonville.....     | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Hyde Park.....        | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Madalin.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Millerton.....        | 1      |          |         |            |       |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Millbrook.....        | 1      |          |         |            | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| New Hamburg.....      | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Poughkeepsie.....     | 32     |          | 26      | 31         | 22    |        |             | 6       | 2     |         |
| Red Hook.....         | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Rhinebeck.....        | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Rhinecliff.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Staatsburg.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Tivoli.....           | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Verbank.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Wappingers Falls..... | 2      |          | 2       | 2          |       | 2      |             |         |       |         |
| <b>ERIE</b>           |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Angola.....           | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Buffalo.....          | 77     | 6        | 51      | 76         | 69    |        |             | 26      | 1     | 1       |
| Candor.....           | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Depew.....            | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Lancaster.....        | 3      |          | 3       | 3          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| North Collins.....    | 3      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Pike.....             | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>ESSEX</b>          |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Ausable Chasm.....    | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Elizabethtown.....    | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Keeeseville.....      | 2      | 1        | 2       | 2          | 2     | 1      |             | 1       | 1     |         |
| Lake Placid.....      | 10     |          | 10      | 10         | 10    | 1      |             | 4       | 4     |         |
| Port Kent.....        | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>FRANKLIN</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Malone.....           | 9      |          | 8       | 9          | 6     |        |             | 4       |       |         |
| Moirs.....            | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Tupper Lake.....      | 7      |          | 7       | 7          | 7     |        |             | 2       |       |         |
| <b>FULTON</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Gloversville.....     | 3      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        | 2           |         |       |         |
| Johnstown.....        | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>GENESEE</b>        |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Batavia.....          | 24     |          | 20      | 23         | 22    |        |             |         |       |         |
| Bergen.....           | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| <b>GREENE</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Catskill.....         | 1      |          | 1       |            | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |

TABLE No. 2 — *Continued*

| 1914                  | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Dilapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>HERKIMER</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hinckley.....         | 1      | 1        | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Little Falls.....     | 2      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Middleville.....      | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>JEFFERSON</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Watertown.....        | 9      |          | 2       | 5          | 3     |        | 3           | 4       | 1     |         |
| <b>LEWIS</b>          |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Croghan.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>LIVINGSTON</b>     |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Caledonia.....        | 4      |          | 3       | 4          | 4     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Dansville.....        | 4      |          | 3       | 3          | 3     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Geneseo.....          | 9      | 1        | 5       | 8          | 6     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Groveland.....        | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Lakeville Road.....   | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Mt. Morris.....       | 7      |          | 7       | 7          | 5     |        |             |         | 2     |         |
| <b>MADISON</b>        |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Canastota.....        | 18     | 2        | 14      | 17         | 13    |        |             | 6       |       |         |
| Cazenovia.....        | 1      |          |         |            |       |        | 1           |         |       |         |
| Oneida.....           | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>MONTGOMERY</b>     |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Amsterdam.....        | 4      |          | 3       | 3          | 3     |        |             | 1       | 1     |         |
| Fonda.....            | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Fort Plain.....       | 2      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Fultonville.....      | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| St. Johnsville.....   | 1      |          |         | 1          |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>MONROE</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Fairport.....         | 8      |          | 8       | 8          | 8     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Gates.....            | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Rochester.....        | 2      | 1        |         | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       | 1       |
| <b>NASSAU</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Baldwin.....          | 5      |          | 2       | 2          | 1     |        | 1           |         | 1     | 1       |
| Bayville.....         | 1      |          |         | 1          |       | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Bellmore.....         | 2      |          | 1       | 2          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Cedarhurst.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Central Park.....     | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| East Norwich.....     | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     | 1      |             | 1       |       |         |
| Farmingdale.....      | 3      |          | 3       | 3          | 2     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Freeport.....         | 3      |          | 2       | 3          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Glen Cove.....        | 23     |          | 22      | 15         | 22    |        |             | 6       |       |         |
| Glen Head.....        | 1      |          |         | 1          |       | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Glenwood Landing..... | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hempstead.....        | 25     | 5        | 25      | 22         | 15    | 3      |             | 3       | 1     |         |
| Hicksville.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Locust Valley.....    | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Lynbrook.....         | 2      | 2        | 2       |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |

TABLE No. 2 — *Continued*

| 1914                      | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Disapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>NASSAU — Continued</b> |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Merrick.....              | 2      | ....     | 2       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Oceanside.....            | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Oyster Bay.....           | 6      | ....     | 6       | 5          | 4     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Rockville Center.....     | 5      | 1        | 3       | 3          | 1     | ....   | 1           | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Valley Stream.....        | 3      | ....     | 3       | 3          | 3     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| <b>NIAGARA</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Barker.....               | 1      | ....     | ....    | ....       | ....  | ....   | ....        | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| Lockport.....             | 5      | ....     | 3       | 4          | 4     | ....   | ....        | 4       | ....  | ....    |
| Middleport.....           | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | ....  | ....   | ....        | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| Niagara Falls.....        | 1      | ....     | ....    | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| North Tonawanda.....      | 3      | ....     | ....    | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | 1       | 3     | ....    |
| <b>ONEIDA</b>             |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| New Hartford.....         | 5      | ....     | 3       | 5          | 4     | ....   | ....        | 2       | ....  | ....    |
| Rome.....                 | 7      | ....     | 2       | 6          | 2     | ....   | 1           | 1       | ....  | ....    |
| Utica.....                | 128    | 14       | 108     | 111        | 112   | 4      | 5           | 16      | 3     | 1       |
| Whitesboro.....           | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| <b>ONONDAGA</b>           |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Baldwinsville.....        | 1      | ....     | ....    | ....       | ....  | ....   | 1           | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Liverpool.....            | 4      | ....     | 4       | 4          | 4     | ....   | ....        | 1       | ....  | ....    |
| Pompey.....               | 1      | ....     | ....    | ....       | ....  | ....   | 1           | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Solvay.....               | 3      | ....     | ....    | 2          | 1     | ....   | 1           | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| Syracuse.....             | 119    | 1        | 105     | 117        | 111   | ....   | ....        | 31      | ....  | ....    |
| <b>ORANGE</b>             |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Chester.....              | 9      | ....     | 7       | 8          | 7     | 1      | ....        | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| Cuddebackville.....       | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Florida.....              | 2      | ....     | 2       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Goshen.....               | 11     | ....     | 9       | 11         | 11    | ....   | ....        | 6       | ....  | ....    |
| Greenwood Lake.....       | 7      | ....     | 7       | 7          | 7     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Greycourt.....            | 2      | ....     | 1       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Harriman.....             | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Highland Falls.....       | 4      | ....     | 3       | 4          | 3     | ....   | ....        | 3       | ....  | ....    |
| Huguenot.....             | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Lake Walton.....          | 2      | ....     | 2       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | 1       | ....  | ....    |
| Middletown.....           | 101    | ....     | 85      | 99         | 92    | ....   | ....        | 59      | ....  | ....    |
| Montgomery.....           | 5      | ....     | 4       | 4          | 4     | ....   | ....        | 1       | 1     | ....    |
| Monroe.....               | 7      | ....     | 7       | 7          | 7     | ....   | ....        | 2       | 1     | ....    |
| Newburgh.....             | 1      | ....     | 1       | ....       | ....  | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Otisville.....            | 4      | ....     | 4       | 4          | 4     | ....   | ....        | 3       | ....  | ....    |
| Port Jervis.....          | 2      | ....     | 1       | ....       | ....  | ....   | 1           | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Round Island Lake.....    | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | 1     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Walton Lake.....          | 2      | ....     | 2       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | 1       | ....  | ....    |
| Warwick.....              | 7      | ....     | 7       | 7          | 7     | ....   | ....        | 4       | ....  | ....    |
| <b>ONTARIO</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Clifton Springs.....      | 2      | 1        | 2       | 1          | 2     | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Geneva.....               | 1      | ....     | 1       | 1          | ....  | ....   | ....        | ....    | ....  | ....    |
| Phelps.....               | 2      | ....     | 2       | 2          | 2     | ....   | ....        | ....    | 1     | ....    |
| Plainville.....           | 1      | 1        | ....    | ....       | ....  | ....   | 1           | ....    | ....  | ....    |

TABLE No. 2—*Continued*

| 1914                  | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Dilapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>OSWEGO</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Altmar.....           | 4      | .....    | 1       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 1       | 1     | .....   |
| Fulton.....           | 2      | .....    | 1       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| <b>OTSEGO</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Cooperstown.....      | 2      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | 1           | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Laurens.....          | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>RENSSELAER</b>     |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Averill Park.....     | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 2     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Grafton.....          | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Rensselaer.....       | 3      | .....    | 3       | 2          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 1       | 1     | .....   |
| Sand Lake.....        | .....  | .....    | .....   | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Troy.....             | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>ROCKLAND</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Blauvelt.....         | 5      | .....    | 3       | 4          | 4     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Congers.....          | 4      | 1        | 2       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Garnersville.....     | 2      | .....    | .....   | 2          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Haverstraw.....       | 46     | .....    | 45      | 35         | 20    | 2      | 1           | 15      | ..... | .....   |
| Ladentown.....        | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Monsey.....           | 1      | .....    | .....   | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| Nyack.....            | 66     | .....    | 62      | 57         | 36    | .....  | 3           | 30      | ..... | .....   |
| Pearl River.....      | 6      | .....    | 6       | 6          | 6     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| Stony Point.....      | 3      | 1        | 2       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| South Nyack.....      | 5      | .....    | 4       | 2          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Sparkill.....         | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| Spring Valley.....    | 8      | .....    | 7       | 6          | 7     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Suffern.....          | 9      | .....    | 8       | 9          | 9     | .....  | .....       | 2       | ..... | .....   |
| Tompkins Cove.....    | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| West Nyack.....       | 3      | .....    | 2       | 3          | 3     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Orangeburg.....       | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Tappan.....           | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>SARATOGA</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Ballston Spa.....     | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| Mechanicville.....    | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| Round Lake.....       | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | 1     | .....   |
| Saratoga Springs..... | 2      | .....    | 2       | 2          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Waterford.....        | 2      | .....    | .....   | .....      | ..... | .....  | 2           | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>SCHENECTADY</b>    |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Rotterdam.....        | 1      | 1        | .....   | .....      | ..... | .....  | 1           | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| Schenectady.....      | 12     | .....    | 12      | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>SCHOHARIE</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Cobleskill.....       | 1      | .....    | .....   | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | .....   | ..... | .....   |
| <b>SCHUYLER</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Montour Falls.....    | 1      | .....    | 1       | 1          | 1     | .....  | .....       | 1       | ..... | .....   |
| Watkins.....          | 2      | 1        | .....   | 1          | ..... | .....  | .....       | 1       | 1     | .....   |

TABLE No. 2 — *Continued.*

| 1914                       | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Dilapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>SENECA</b>              |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Interlaken.....            | 1      |          |         |            |       |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Waterloo.....              | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>STEUBEN</b>             |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Addison.....               | 5      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        | 4           | 1       |       |         |
| Bath.....                  | 3      |          | 1       | 2          | 1     |        |             | 2       |       |         |
| Canistota.....             | 2      |          |         | 2          | 2     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Corning.....               | 4      |          | 2       | 4          | 2     |        |             | 3       |       |         |
| Hammondsport.....          | 6      |          | 5       | 5          | 5     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Hornell.....               | 7      |          | 5       | 7          | 4     |        |             | 3       |       |         |
| Lake Keuka.....            | 3      |          | 2       | 3          | 3     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Painted Post.....          | 3      |          | 3       | 3          | 3     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Wayland.....               | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hornellville.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| <b>SULLIVAN</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Bloomingsburg.....         | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Centerville.....           |        |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             | 1       | 1     |         |
| Grand View Heights.....    | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| High View.....             | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hurleyville.....           | 10     |          | 10      | 10         | 10    |        |             | 3       | 1     |         |
| Liberty.....               | 5      | 1        | 4       | 5          | 4     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Loch Sheldrake.....        | 5      |          | 4       | 5          | 4     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Loomis.....                | 4      |          | 4       | 4          | 4     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Livingston Manor.....      | 7      |          | 7       | 7          | 7     | 1      |             | 4       |       |         |
| Mountaintdale.....         | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             | 2       |       |         |
| Narrowsburg.....           | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     | 1      |             |         |       |         |
| Nichols Camp.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Rockland.....              | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Roscoe.....                | 5      |          | 4       | 4          | 4     |        |             | 2       |       |         |
| Walnut Mountain.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| West Brookville.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| White Lake Road.....       | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| White Sulphur Springs..... | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Wurtsboro.....             | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Youngstville.....          | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>SUFFOLK</b>             |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Babylon.....               | 2      |          | 1       | 2          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Bay Shore.....             | 1      | 1        |         |            |       |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| East Hampton.....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Fisher Island.....         | 2      |          | 2       | 2          | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Lindenhurst.....           | 1      | 1        |         | 1          |       |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Patchogue.....             | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Sayville.....              | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Smithtown Branch.....      | 1      |          | 1       | 1          |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>ST. LAWRENCE</b>        |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Gouverneur.....            | 3      |          | 1       |            |       |        | 2           |         |       |         |
| Ogdensburg.....            | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |

TABLE No. 2 — *Concluded.*

| 1914                    | Number | Complied | Escapes | Appliances | Exits | Drills | Disapidated | Rubbish | Booth | Garages |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>TIOGA</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Nichols .....           | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Owego .....             | 6      |          | 4       | 6          | 6     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Waverly .....           | 3      | 1        |         | 2          |       |        | 1           |         |       |         |
| <b>TOMPKINS</b>         |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Ithaca .....            | 21     | 16       | 1       | 9          | 6     |        |             | 14      | 1     | 1       |
| Taughannock Falls ..... | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>ULSTER</b>           |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Highland .....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Kingston .....          | 4      | 1        | 3       | 4          | 3     | 3      |             |         |       |         |
| Napanoch .....          | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| <b>WASHINGTON</b>       |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Hudson Falls .....      | 4      | 2        |         | 4          | 4     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>WAYNE</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Lyons .....             | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Newark .....            | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Palmyra .....           | 5      |          | 5       | 5          | 4     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| <b>WESTCHESTER</b>      |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Briar Cliff Manor ..... | 7      |          | 4       | 7          | 4     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Croton-on-Hudson .....  | 3      |          | 3       | 2          | 1     | 1      |             | 1       |       |         |
| Harrison .....          | 22     |          | 17      | 17         | 14    |        |             | 6       |       |         |
| Mamaroneck .....        | 14     |          | 11      | 8          | 8     |        |             | 6       | 1     |         |
| Mount Kisco .....       | 1      |          |         |            |       |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Mount Pleasant .....    | 1      |          |         |            |       |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Mount Vernon .....      | 1      | 1        |         |            |       |        | 1           |         |       |         |
| New Rochelle .....      | 2      |          |         |            |       |        | 2           |         |       |         |
| Ossining .....          | 84     | 8        | 56      | 69         | 30    |        | 2           | 33      |       |         |
| Peekskill .....         | 72     | 1        | 57      | 38         | 53    | 1      | 4           | 39      | 1     | 2       |
| Port Chester .....      | 62     |          | 31      | 50         | 2     |        |             | 40      |       |         |
| Rye .....               | 1      |          |         |            |       |        | 1           |         |       |         |
| Tarrytown .....         | 1      |          | 1       | 1          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| White Plains .....      | 10     | 1        | 2       | 1          | 2     |        | 5           | 4       |       |         |
| <b>WYOMING</b>          |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Attica .....            | 2      |          |         | 2          | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Gainesville .....       | 1      |          | 1       |            | 1     |        |             |         |       |         |
| <b>YATES</b>            |        |          |         |            |       |        |             |         |       |         |
| Dundee .....            | 2      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             |         | 1     |         |
| Lakemont .....          | 2      |          | 2       |            | 2     |        |             |         |       |         |
| Middlesex .....         | 1      |          |         | 1          | 1     |        |             | 1       |       |         |
| Penn Yan .....          | 1      |          |         |            |       |        | 1           |         |       |         |

TABLE No. 3.

## INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

*Number of boilers inspected and re-inspected.....* 78,922

A card index has been adopted and installed by which records of inspections of steam boilers within the jurisdiction of this Department throughout the State are systematically filed, affording ready and reliable data and reports pertaining to the enforcement of Section 357 of the State Fire Marshal Law.

Plant numbers are assigned to each location where steam boilers are operated. The name of the owner or operator and the number of boilers operated are carefully recorded. For the purpose of identification each boiler must have conspicuously affixed thereon a metal plate on which is plainly displayed both the plant and serial number under which such boiler is entered in the records of the Department. Reports are received and filed quarterly showing the condition of boilers where inspected by an authorized Insurance Company, and semi-annually where subject to Departmental inspection.

Where defective conditions are disclosed such as render the continuance of boilers in service hazardous, persons responsible for their condition are notified by the Department that they are obliged to make such repairs as are essential to the safety of life the property, and until such requirements are complied with the operation of such boilers is in violation of law and subject to the penalty provided by statute.

| COUNTIES         | Number<br>of plants<br>recorded | Number<br>of<br>boilers | Total<br>number<br>reports<br>received | Total<br>number<br>boilers<br>requiring<br>repairs |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Albany.....      | 521                             | 1,454                   | 3,718                                  | 28                                                 |
| Allegany.....    | 92                              | 216                     | 681                                    | 14                                                 |
| Broome.....      | 230                             | 574                     | 2,212                                  | 40                                                 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 258                             | 693                     | 2,405                                  | 48                                                 |
| Cayuga.....      | 152                             | 299                     | 998                                    | 36                                                 |
| Chautauqua.....  | 246                             | 572                     | 1,904                                  | 47                                                 |
| Chemung.....     | 177                             | 326                     | 807                                    | 29                                                 |
| Chenango.....    | 95                              | 207                     | 618                                    | 20                                                 |
| Clinton.....     | 66                              | 173                     | 682                                    | 7                                                  |



TABLE No. 3 — *Continued*

| COUNTIES          | Number<br>of plants<br>recorded | Number<br>of<br>boilers | Total<br>number<br>reports<br>received | Total<br>number<br>boilers<br>requiring<br>repairs |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Columbia.....     | 106                             | 209                     | 697                                    | 21                                                 |
| Cortland.....     | 90                              | 207                     | 683                                    | 24                                                 |
| Delaware.....     | 162                             | 298                     | 1,043                                  | 27                                                 |
| Dutchess.....     | 271                             | 572                     | 2,032                                  | 38                                                 |
| Erie.....         | 964                             | 2,461                   | 9,713                                  | 216                                                |
| Essex.....        | 77                              | 117                     | 379                                    | 13                                                 |
| Franklin.....     | 81                              | 126                     | 387                                    | 9                                                  |
| Fulton.....       | 169                             | 386                     | 1,102                                  | 19                                                 |
| Genesee.....      | 97                              | 179                     | 606                                    | 13                                                 |
| Greene.....       | 110                             | 230                     | 554                                    | 7                                                  |
| Hamilton.....     | 3                               | 5                       | 8                                      | 2                                                  |
| Herkimer.....     | 154                             | 356                     | 1,051                                  | 18                                                 |
| Jefferson.....    | 173                             | 354                     | 1,108                                  | 27                                                 |
| Lewis.....        | 108                             | 197                     | 579                                    | 11                                                 |
| Livingston.....   | 71                              | 148                     | 455                                    | 7                                                  |
| Madison.....      | 179                             | 372                     | 1,234                                  | 21                                                 |
| Monroe.....       | 787                             | 1,465                   | 5,004                                  | 95                                                 |
| Montgomery.....   | 118                             | 315                     | 1,097                                  | 29                                                 |
| Nassau.....       | 141                             | 286                     | 1,079                                  | 49                                                 |
| Niagara.....      | 197                             | 512                     | 1,582                                  | 51                                                 |
| Oneida.....       | 437                             | 1,178                   | 3,687                                  | 84                                                 |
| Onondaga.....     | 303                             | 1,073                   | 1,189                                  | 85                                                 |
| Ontario.....      | 118                             | 183                     | 712                                    | 18                                                 |
| Orange.....       | 212                             | 545                     | 1,812                                  | 65                                                 |
| Orleans.....      | 73                              | 156                     | 418                                    | 17                                                 |
| Oswego.....       | 182                             | 437                     | 1,395                                  | 33                                                 |
| Otsego.....       | 134                             | 317                     | 1,017                                  | 31                                                 |
| Putnam.....       | 36                              | 62                      | 208                                    | 21                                                 |
| Rensselaer.....   | 349                             | 1,020                   | 3,152                                  | 87                                                 |
| Rockland.....     | 84                              | 201                     | 641                                    | 23                                                 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 199                             | 518                     | 1,523                                  | 41                                                 |
| Saratoga.....     | 173                             | 366                     | 1,157                                  | 38                                                 |
| Schenectady.....  | 201                             | 262                     | 1,528                                  | 54                                                 |
| Schoharie.....    | 152                             | 199                     | 450                                    | 29                                                 |
| Schuyler.....     | 42                              | 64                      | 217                                    | 14                                                 |
| Seneca.....       | 80                              | 137                     | 322                                    | 15                                                 |
| Steuben.....      | 161                             | 372                     | 1,228                                  | 35                                                 |
| Suffolk.....      | 139                             | 321                     | 1,035                                  | 27                                                 |
| Sullivan.....     | 57                              | 85                      | 279                                    | 9                                                  |
| Tioga.....        | 93                              | 146                     | 400                                    | 17                                                 |
| Tompkins.....     | 100                             | 169                     | 517                                    | 8                                                  |
| Ulster.....       | 248                             | 567                     | 1,917                                  | 66                                                 |
| Warren.....       | 55                              | 120                     | 372                                    | 12                                                 |
| Washington.....   | 113                             | 245                     | 807                                    | 19                                                 |
| Wayne.....        | 126                             | 261                     | 964                                    | 29                                                 |
| Westchester.....  | 626                             | 1,639                   | 5,057                                  | 93                                                 |
| Wyoming.....      | 67                              | 107                     | 382                                    | 9                                                  |
| Yates.....        | 59                              | 91                      | 314                                    | 4                                                  |
| Foreign.....      | 583                             | 583                     | 1,804                                  | 109                                                |
| Total.....        | 11,197                          | 24,733                  | 78,922                                 | 2,058                                              |

TABLE No. 4.

*Number of public buildings inspected, 1914.....* 186

| Location               | Description of Building |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Addison .....          | Town Hall               |
| Allegany .....         | Town Hall               |
| Baldwin .....          | (2) Public Schools      |
| Batavia .....          | 1 Public School         |
| Bath .....             | 1 Public School         |
| Bayville .....         | 1 Public School         |
| Bellmore .....         | 1 Public School         |
| Bergen .....           | 1 Public School         |
| Briarcliff Manor ..... | Village Hall            |
| Canastota .....        | 1 Public School         |
| Caledonia .....        | 1 Public School         |
| Central Park.....      | 1 Public School         |
| Centerville.....       | 1 Public School         |
| Chester.....           | 1 Public School         |
| Cincinnatus .....      | 1 Public School         |
| Cohoes .....           | 1 Public School         |
| Coeymans .....         | 1 High School           |
| Congers .....          | 1 Public School         |
| Elmira .....           | Chemung Co. Bldg.       |
| East Norwich.....      | 1 Public School         |
| Farmingdale .....      | 1 Public School         |
| Fairport .....         | 2 Public Schools        |
| Fair Haven .....       | 1 Public School         |
| Florida .....          | 1 Public School         |
| Garnersville.....      | 1 Public School         |
| Geneseo.....           | State Normal School     |
| Geneseo.....           | Town Hall               |
| Glen Cove.....         | 3 Public Schools        |
| Glen Head.....         | 1 Public School         |
| Glenwood Landing.....  | 1 Public School         |
| Goshen.....            | 2 Public Schools        |
| Groveland.....         | 1 Public School         |
| Hammondsport .....     | Town Hall               |
| Harriman .....         | 1 Public School         |

TABLE No. 4 — *Continued*

| Location                   | Description of Building   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Haverstraw . . . . .       | 1 Public School           |
| Hempstead . . . . .        | 3 Public Schools          |
| Hicksville . . . . .       | 1 Public School           |
| Highlands Falls . . . . .  | 1 Public School           |
| Hornell . . . . .          | 2 Public School           |
| Hughsonville . . . . .     | 1 Public School           |
| Hurleyville . . . . .      | 1 Public School           |
| Hudson . . . . .           | 3 Public Schools          |
| Hudson . . . . .           | 2 Training Schools        |
| Lake Placid . . . . .      | Town Hall                 |
| Lakeville Road . . . . .   | Livingston Co. Alms House |
| Laurens . . . . .          | 1 Public School           |
| Liberty . . . . .          | 1 Public School           |
| Livingston Manor . . . . . | 1 Public School           |
| Lockport . . . . .         | City Hall                 |
| Locust Valley . . . . .    | 1 Public School           |
| Mayville . . . . .         | 1 Public School           |
| Merrick . . . . .          | 1 Public School           |
| Middleville . . . . .      | 1 Public School           |
| Middlesex . . . . .        | 1 Public School           |
| Middletown . . . . .       | Home for Aged Women       |
| Middletown . . . . .       | 8 Public Schools          |
| Montgomery . . . . .       | 1 Public School           |
| Monroe . . . . .           | 1 Public School           |
| Moravia . . . . .          | 1 Public School           |
| Mount Morris . . . . .     | 1 Public School           |
| New Hartford . . . . .     | 1 Public School           |
| New Hamburg . . . . .      | 1 Public School           |
| Narrowsburg . . . . .      | 1 Public School           |
| Nichols . . . . .          | Town Hall                 |
| North Collins . . . . .    | 1 High School             |
| Nyack . . . . .            | 1 Public School           |
| Oceanside . . . . .        | 1 Public School           |
| Orangeburg . . . . .       | 1 Public School           |
| Otisville . . . . .        | 1 Public School           |
| Ossining . . . . .         | 2 Public Schools          |

TABLE No. 4—*Concluded*

| Location                | Description of Building        |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Oxford.....             | 6 Women's Relief Corps. Bldgs. |
| Oyster Bay.....         | 2 Public Schools               |
| Painted Post.....       | 1 Public School                |
| Peekskill .....         | 5 Public Schools               |
| Pearl River .....       | 1 Public School                |
| Red Hook .....          | 1 High School                  |
| Rhinecliff.....         | 1 Public School                |
| Rockville Center .....  | 1 Public School                |
| Rome .....              | 3 County Alms House Buildings  |
| Roscoe .....            | 1 Public School                |
| Staatsburg.....         | 1 Public School                |
| Spring Valley .....     | 1 Public School                |
| Stoney Point .....      | 2 Public Schools               |
| Suffern .....           | 2 Public Schools               |
| Syracuse .....          | 36 Public Schools              |
| Taughannock Falls ..... | County Sanitarium              |
| Tivoli .....            | 1 Public School                |
| Utica .....             | 24 Public Schools              |
| Wappinger Falls .....   | 1 Public School                |
| Warwick .....           | 2 Public Schools               |
| Waterford .....         | Town Hall                      |
| Wayland .....           | 1 Public School                |
| Whitesboro .....        | 1 High School                  |
| Windsor .....           | Public Hall                    |

TABLE NO. 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES REPORTED AS SUSPICIOUS AND INVESTIGATED BY THIS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1ST TO OCTOBER, 1914

|                                            |     |                  |   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|---|
| <i>Total number of investigations.....</i> |     | 184              |   |
|                                            | No. | No.              |   |
| Albany .....                               | 21  | Chautauqua ..... | 1 |
| Allegany .....                             | 2   | Chemung .....    | 0 |
| Broome .....                               | 4   | Chenango .....   | 3 |
| Cattaraugus .....                          | 3   | Clinton .....    | 1 |
| Cayuga .....                               | 0   | Columbia .....   | 3 |

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded*

|                  | No. |                    | No. |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Cortland .....   | 0   | Oswego .....       | 4   |
| Delaware .....   | 4   | Otsego .....       | 2   |
| Dutchess .....   | 3   | Putnam .....       | 1   |
| Erie .....       | 4   | Rensselaer .....   | 6   |
| Essex .....      | 1   | Rockland .....     | 9   |
| Franklin .....   | 1   | St. Lawrence ..... | 6   |
| Fulton .....     | 3   | Saratoga .....     | 8   |
| Genesee .....    | 5   | Schenectady .....  | 5   |
| Greene .....     | 2   | Schoharie .....    | 3   |
| Hamilton .....   | 0   | Schuyler .....     | 1   |
| Herkimer .....   | 1   | Seneca .....       | 1   |
| Jefferson .....  | 2   | Steuben .....      | 9   |
| Lewis .....      | 1   | Suffolk .....      | 3   |
| Livingston ..... | 0   | Sullivan .....     | 1   |
| Madison .....    | 0   | Tioga .....        | 3   |
| Monroe .....     | 7   | Tompkins .....     | 2   |
| Montgomery ..... | 2   | Ulster .....       | 1   |
| Nassau .....     | 6   | Warren .....       | 1   |
| Niagara .....    | 1   | Washington .....   | 4   |
| Oneida .....     | 0   | Wayne .....        | 1   |
| Onondaga .....   | 3   | Westchester .....  | 20  |
| Ontario .....    | 1   | Wyoming .....      | 1   |
| Orange .....     | 3   | Yates .....        | 0   |
| Orleans .....    | 1   |                    |     |

TABLE No. 6

Showing proceedings in arson cases in the various counties of the State during the year 1914

| COUNTY            | Number of arrests | Number of convictions | Cases pending | Sentenced |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Albany .....      | 3                 | 2                     | 1             | 2         |
| Allegany .....    | 2                 | .....                 | 2             | .....     |
| Broome .....      | 1                 | 1                     | 1             | 1         |
| Bronx .....       | 2                 | .....                 | .....         | .....     |
| Cattaraugus ..... | 2                 | .....                 | 1             | .....     |

TABLE No. 6 — *Concluded*

| COUNTY                | Number<br>of<br>arrests | Number<br>of con-<br>victions | Cases<br>pending | Sentenced |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Cayuga.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Chautauqua.....       |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Chemung.....          |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Chenango.....         | 5                       |                               | 4                |           |
| Clinton.....          |                         |                               |                  | 1         |
| Columbia.....         | 8                       | 1                             | 6                | 1         |
| Cortland.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Delaware.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Dutchess.....         | 1                       |                               | 1                |           |
| Erie.....             | *                       | 2                             | 1                | 2         |
| Essex.....            | 1                       | 1                             |                  |           |
| Franklin.....         | 1                       |                               |                  |           |
| Fulton.....           | 6                       | 3                             | 2                | 3         |
| Genesee.....          |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Greene.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Hamilton.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Herkimer.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Jefferson.....        |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Lewis.....            |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Livingston.....       |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Madison.....          |                         |                               |                  | 1         |
| Monroe.....           | 5                       |                               |                  |           |
| Montgomery.....       | 2                       |                               |                  |           |
| Nassau.....           |                         |                               | 1                |           |
| Niagara.....          |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Oneida.....           |                         |                               | 1                |           |
| Onondaga.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Ontario.....          | 1                       | 1                             | 1                |           |
| Orange.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Orleans.....          |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Oswego.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Otsego.....           | 3                       | 2                             |                  | 2         |
| Putnam.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Rensselaer.....       |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Rockland.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| St. Lawrence.....     | 1                       | 1                             | 1                | 1         |
| Saratoga.....         | 4                       |                               | 2                |           |
| Schenectady.....      |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Schoharie.....        | 2                       |                               | 2                |           |
| Schuyler.....         |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Seneca.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Steuben.....          | 1                       |                               | 1                |           |
| Suffolk.....          | 2                       |                               | 2                |           |
| Sullivan.....         | 1                       | 1                             |                  | 1         |
| Tioga.....            | 2                       |                               | 1                |           |
| Tompkins.....         | 5                       | 4                             | 1                | 4         |
| Ulster.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Warren.....           |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Washington.....       |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Wayne.....            | 1                       | 1                             |                  | 1         |
| Westchester.....      |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Wyoming.....          | 3                       | 2                             | 1                | 2         |
| Yates.....            |                         |                               |                  |           |
| Greater New York..... | 42                      | 20                            | 5                | 21        |

TABLE No. 7

*Number of Fires and Fire Losses During 1914, Based on the Reports of the Assistants to the State Fire Marshal, excluding October, November and December*

| COUNTY         | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |             | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
|                |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents    | Building             | Contents  |
| ALBANY         |                 |                  |           |                     |             |                      |           |
| January.....   | 68              | \$23,379         | \$19,581  | \$224,200           | \$346,200   | \$19,829             | \$14,024  |
| February.....  | 67              | 37,644           | 107,958   | 319,000             | 204,900     | 31,594               | 104,958   |
| March.....     | 45              | 18,781           | 15,658    | 132,500             | 371,700     | 15,053               | 15,563    |
| April.....     | 33              | 14,165           | 13,730    | 81,000              | 93,500      | 12,467               | 13,263    |
| May.....       | 37              | 84,551           | 2,394     | 221,300             | 224,600     | 84,032               | 2,190     |
| June.....      | 48              | 14,031           | 3,726     | 89,600              | 77,300      | 9,356                | 2,531     |
| July.....      | 50              | 17,169           | 11,659    | 89,800              | 38,200      | 15,121               | 10,649    |
| August.....    | 39              | 7,703            | 4,979     | 46,200              | 20,300      | 5,243                | 4,687     |
| September..... | 55              | 11,473           | 7,555     | 81,500              | 19,700      | 7,433                | 5,638     |
| Total.....     | 442             | \$228,836        | \$187,240 | \$1,285,100         | \$1,396,400 | \$200,128            | \$173,552 |
| ALLEGANY       |                 |                  |           |                     |             |                      |           |
| January.....   | 2               | \$2,021          | \$720     | \$2,300             | \$500       | \$1,021              | \$320     |
| February.....  | 4               | 2,283            | 1,311     | 4,700               | 700         | 2,283                | 611       |
| March.....     | 1               | 15               | .....     | 1,200               | 300         | 15                   | .....     |
| April.....     | 2               | 620              | 300       | 1,100               | 200         | 320                  | 200       |
| May.....       | 3               | 13,927           | 22,282    | 11,500              | 20,900      | 8,495                | 19,925    |
| June.....      | 3               | 2,725            | 800       | 18,900              | 500         | 625                  | 500       |
| July.....      | 7               | 22,164           | 4,610     | 11,600              | 4,900       | 9,450                | 4,210     |
| August.....    | 4               | 3,750            | 1,400     | 3,600               | 1,000       | 3,550                | 1,000     |
| September..... | 4               | 2,111            | 1,400     | 1,600               | 1,200       | 911                  | 1,300     |
| Total.....     | 30              | \$49,616         | \$32,823  | \$56,800            | \$30,200    | \$26,670             | \$28,066  |

TABLE No. 7—Continued

| COUNTY         | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents  |
| BROOME         |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | 13              | \$2,569          | \$1,824   | \$345,000           | \$48,360  | \$2,194              | \$939     |
| February.....  | 15              | 29,765           | 114,022   | 83,800              | 142,600   | 27,815               | 111,797   |
| March.....     | 10              | 3,687            | 24,853    | 78,500              | 55,300    | 3,687                | 24,862    |
| April.....     | 12              | 739              | 296       | 32,000              | 20,300    | 739                  | 286       |
| May.....       | 11              | 12,285           | 27,444    | 55,100              | 89,000    | 11,295               | 27,169    |
| June.....      | 11              | 19,724           | 8,636     | 42,500              | 58,000    | 17,914               | 5,866     |
| July.....      | 13              | 6,398            | 7,642     | 40,700              | 26,600    | 6,248                | 7,561     |
| August.....    | 12              | 6,025            | 3,447     | 34,900              | 8,700     | 3,575                | 2,197     |
| September..... | 14              | 3,196            | 1,891     | 61,100              | 9,600     | 3,046                | 1,461     |
| Total.....     | 111             | \$84,398         | \$190,055 | \$773,600           | \$458,400 | \$76,513             | \$181,858 |
| CATTARAUGUS    |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | 7               | \$1,455          | \$1,598   | \$8,300             | \$2,600   | \$985                | \$1,198   |
| February.....  | 10              | 33,759           | 81,315    | 45,600              | 85,500    | 28,049               | 71,417    |
| March.....     | 7               | 1,870            | 1,262     | 11,800              | 2,500     | 870                  | 847       |
| April.....     | 6               | 6,341            | 8,526     | 17,700              | 7,600     | 4,101                | 6,826     |
| May.....       | 15              | 60,482           | 3,661     | 218,800             | 12,600    | 60,014               | 2,426     |
| June.....      | 12              | 35,567           | 1,278     | 30,100              | 10,600    | 34,517               | 828       |
| July.....      | 4               | 16,700           | 28,275    | 44,700              | 28,300    | 16,700               | 28,275    |
| August.....    | 26              | 16,697           | 9,697     | 58,800              | 28,200    | 13,647               | 8,797     |
| September..... | 9               | 6,019            | 5,060     | 30,700              | 3,500     | 3,419                | 2,610     |
| Total.....     | 96              | \$178,920        | \$140,672 | \$466,500           | \$181,400 | \$162,302            | \$123,224 |
| CATUGA         |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | 6               | \$382            | \$72      | \$39,800            | \$1,500   | \$372                | \$67      |
| February.....  | 9               | 7,612            | 6,062     | 49,100              | 4,600     | 3,862                | 2,862     |
| March.....     | 5               | 2,484            | 800       | 39,200              | 1,600     | 1,484                | 750       |
| April.....     | 3               | 95               | 640       | 9,600               | 61,500    | 95                   | 630       |
| May.....       | 3               | 49,658           | 25        | 88,000              | 2,500     | 49,658               | 25        |
| June.....      | 8               | 1,356            | 888       | 166,700             | 12,200    | 991                  | 888       |



|                |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
|----------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| July.....      | 7     | 13,786   | 1,250    | 1,007,200   | 1,500     | 11,386   | 1,060    |
| August.....    | 10    | 8,418    | 13,821   | 101,600     | 7,500     | 7,132    | 7,500    |
| September..... | 3     | 6,460    | 2,600    | 9,500       | 3,000     | 6,460    | 2,500    |
| Total.....     | 54    | \$90,251 | \$26,158 | \$1,510,700 | \$95,900  | \$81,440 | \$16,272 |
| CHAUTAQUA      |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....   | 17    | \$7,018  | \$7,649  | \$43,200    | \$52,300  | \$6,818  | \$7,207  |
| February.....  | 15    | 28,093   | 6,641    | 268,500     | 57,900    | 27,513   | 5,191    |
| March.....     | 19    | 12,812   | 6,798    | 79,000      | 81,600    | 10,312   | 6,448    |
| April.....     | 12    | 3,246    | 2,074    | 8,100       | 4,900     | 2,211    | 1,899    |
| May.....       | 15    | 5,236    | 7,163    | 27,400      | 25,500    | 2,555    | 6,363    |
| June.....      | 7     | 4,196    | 1,620    | 8,600       | 1,100     | 3,576    | 920      |
| July.....      | 9     | 11,711   | 8,650    | 75,200      | 157,500   | 3,711    | 2,225    |
| August.....    | 21    | 18,929   | 12,433   | 125,600     | 61,500    | 9,804    | 3,132    |
| September..... | 22    | 9,009    | 12,542   | 187,500     | 246,300   | 8,194    | 11,832   |
| Total.....     | 137   | \$99,749 | \$65,570 | \$823,100   | \$698,600 | \$74,694 | \$45,217 |
| CHEMUNG        |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....   | 20    | \$5,689  | \$22,191 | \$68,600    | \$54,400  | \$4,994  | \$18,953 |
| February.....  | 20    | 8,134    | 9,392    | 56,100      | 24,100    | 6,459    | 7,017    |
| March.....     | 23    | 54,741   | 26,260   | 151,500     | 102,000   | 53,641   | 24,805   |
| April.....     | 7     | 5,581    | 1,878    | 91,000      | 17,100    | 1,475    | 1,378    |
| May.....       | 19    | 1,631    | 1,148    | 34,900      | 9,500     | 1,231    | 968      |
| June.....      | 12    | 8,610    | 2,364    | 55,200      | 13,600    | 3,215    | 2,364    |
| July.....      | 21    | 10,484   | 16,754   | 99,800      | 46,200    | 8,689    | 14,414   |
| August.....    | 15    | 5,431    | 16,754   | 16,400      | 8,000     | 4,226    | 3,827    |
| September..... | 13    | 768      | 1,867    | 39,000      | 30,200    | 765      | 1,837    |
| Total.....     | 150   | \$96,069 | \$84,681 | \$612,500   | \$305,100 | \$84,675 | \$75,583 |
| CHENANGO       |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....   | 1     | \$500    | \$300    | \$7,000     | \$1,500   | \$500    | \$200    |
| February.....  | 2     | 10,200   | 2,700    | 11,200      | 1,700     | 10,200   | 1,700    |
| March.....     | 1     | 700      | 100      | 1,000       | 500       | 700      | 100      |
| April.....     | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| May.....       | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| June.....      | 1     | 800      | 690      | 670         | 1,100     | 600      | 690      |
| July.....      | 3     | 1,400    | 400      | 900         | .....     | 500      | .....    |
| August.....    | 4     | 3,550    | 2,805    | 5,100       | 900       | 2,350    | 900      |
| September..... | 5     | 12,800   | 18,700   | 8,400       | 15,000    | 7,900    | 14,600   |
| Total.....     | 17    | \$29,950 | \$25,695 | \$34,200    | \$20,700  | \$22,750 | \$18,190 |
| CLINTON        |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....   | 2     | \$8,300  | \$4,800  | \$5,400     | \$3,500   | \$5,400  | \$3,500  |
| February.....  | 2     | 1,011    | 1,300    | 800         | .....     | 11       | .....    |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY              | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |          | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
|                     |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents | Building             | Contents |
| CLINTON — Continued |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| March.....          | 1               | \$200            | .....    | \$700               | .....    | \$200                | .....    |
| April.....          | 2               | 1,400            | \$565    | 3,000               | \$1,400  | 900                  | \$465    |
| May.....            | 2               | 1,200            | .....    | 400                 | .....    | 400                  | .....    |
| June.....           | 3               | 4,630            | 1,515    | 5,800               | 200      | 3,200                | 15       |
| July.....           | 1               | 1,500            | .....    | 900                 | .....    | 900                  | .....    |
| August.....         | 5               | 10,500           | 3,100    | 6,400               | 1,200    | 6,300                | 1,200    |
| September.....      | 4               | 1,600            | 688      | 1,100               | 800      | 500                  | 388      |
| Total.....          | 22              | \$30,341         | \$11,978 | \$24,500            | \$7,100  | \$17,811             | \$5,578  |
| COLUMBIA            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January.....        | 4               | \$12,143         | \$1,606  | \$7,000             | \$6,700  | \$3,143              | \$106    |
| February.....       | 2               | 50,000           | 3,000    | 47,000              | 7,000    | 47,000               | 2,000    |
| March.....          | 1               | 6,000            | .....    | 6,000               | .....    | 6,000                | .....    |
| April.....          | 5               | 8,307            | 1,645    | 6,100               | 1,600    | 2,607                | 635      |
| May.....            | 8               | 11,260           | 2,560    | 10,400              | 6,100    | 5,460                | 2,010    |
| June.....           | 4               | 3,600            | 542      | 1,800               | 1,200    | 1,800                | 292      |
| July.....           | 1               | 1,000            | 1,000    | 500                 | .....    | 500                  | .....    |
| August.....         | 1               | 3,015            | 1,100    | 3,800               | 1,400    | 1,815                | 600      |
| September.....      | 2               | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| Total.....          | 27              | \$95,325         | \$11,453 | \$82,600            | \$24,000 | \$68,325             | \$5,643  |
| CORTLAND            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January.....        | 7               | \$5,950          | \$1,235  | \$8,000             | \$3,200  | \$5,600              | 835      |
| February.....       | 4               | 517              | 268      | 18,500              | 18,500   | 477                  | 268      |
| March.....          | 4               | 2,125            | 4,580    | 7,000               | 7,800    | 2,125                | 4,580    |
| April.....          | 1               | 300              | 400      | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| May.....            | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| June.....           | 1               | 600              | .....    | 600                 | .....    | 600                  | .....    |
| July.....           | 1               | 2,100            | 2,500    | 800                 | 1,000    | 800                  | 1,000    |
| August.....         | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| September.....      | 3               | 2,060            | 1,350    | 1,000               | 300      | 1,000                | 300      |
| Total.....          | 21              | \$13,642         | \$10,333 | \$35,900            | \$30,600 | \$10,602             | \$6,983  |



TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY              | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |          | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
|                     |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents | Building             | Contents |
| CLEWTON — Continued |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| March.....          | 1               | \$200            | .....    | \$700               | .....    | \$200                | .....    |
| April.....          | 2               | 1,400            | .....    | 3,000               | \$1,400  | 900                  | \$465    |
| May.....            | 2               | 1,200            | .....    | 400                 | .....    | 400                  | .....    |
| June.....           | 2               | 4,630            | .....    | 5,800               | 200      | 3,200                | 15       |
| July.....           | 1               | 1,500            | .....    | 900                 | .....    | 900                  | .....    |
| August.....         | 5               | 10,500           | .....    | 6,400               | 1,200    | 6,300                | 1,200    |
| September.....      | 4               | 1,600            | 698      | 1,100               | 800      | 500                  | 398      |
| Total.....          | 22              | \$30,341         | \$11,978 | \$24,500            | \$7,100  | \$17,811             | \$5,578  |
| COLUMBIA            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January.....        | 4               | \$12,143         | .....    | \$7,000             | \$6,700  | \$3,143              | \$106    |
| February.....       | 2               | 50,000           | .....    | 47,000              | 7,000    | 47,000               | 2,000    |
| March.....          | 1               | 6,000            | .....    | 6,000               | .....    | 6,000                | .....    |
| April.....          | 5               | 8,307            | .....    | 6,100               | 1,600    | 2,607                | 635      |
| May.....            | 8               | 11,260           | .....    | 10,400              | 6,100    | 5,460                | 2,010    |
| June.....           | 4               | 3,600            | 2,560    | 1,800               | 1,200    | 1,800                | 292      |
| July.....           | 1               | 1,000            | 542      | 500                 | .....    | 500                  | .....    |
| August.....         | 2               | 1,000            | 1,000    | 3,800               | 1,400    | 1,815                | 600      |
| September.....      | 2               | 3,015            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| Total.....          | 27              | \$95,325         | \$11,453 | \$82,600            | \$24,000 | \$68,325             | \$5,643  |
| CORTLAND            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January.....        | 7               | \$5,950          | .....    | \$8,000             | \$3,200  | \$5,600              | \$35     |
| February.....       | 4               | 517              | .....    | 18,500              | 18,300   | 477                  | 268      |
| March.....          | 4               | 2,125            | 4,580    | 7,000               | 7,800    | 2,125                | 4,580    |
| April.....          | 1               | 300              | 400      | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| May.....            | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| June.....           | .....           | 600              | .....    | 600                 | .....    | 600                  | .....    |
| July.....           | 1               | 2,100            | 2,500    | 800                 | 1,000    | 800                  | 1,000    |
| August.....         | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....    | .....                | .....    |
| September.....      | 3               | 2,060            | 1,350    | 1,000               | 300      | 1,000                | 300      |
| Total.....          | 21              | \$13,642         | \$10,333 | \$35,900            | \$30,600 | \$10,602             | \$6,983  |



TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY            | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                   |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents  |
| Essex — Continued |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| September.....    | 2               | \$2,300          | \$550     | \$1,700             | \$100     | \$1,700              | \$50      |
| Total.....        | 18              | \$107,570        | \$179,509 | \$68,400            | \$106,000 | \$63,500             | \$104,250 |
| FRANKLIN          |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....      | 8               | \$1,273          | \$3,348   | \$24,000            | \$28,700  | \$1,273              | \$3,298   |
| February.....     | 10              | 2,765            | 3,700     | 27,000              | 4,800     | 2,165                | 400       |
| March.....        | 8               | 4,415            | 3,900     | 7,900               | 5,200     | 2,805                | 2,800     |
| April.....        | 7               | 3,427            | 1,470     | 9,300               | 1,500     | 2,777                | 800       |
| May.....          | 6               | 345              | 155       | 15,300              | 2,200     | 345                  | 150       |
| June.....         | 10              | 8,194            | 10,573    | 44,700              | 30,700    | 6,505                | 5,430     |
| July.....         | 6               | 3,292            | 550       | 12,200              | 30,600    | 2,217                | 500       |
| August.....       | 3               | 4,000            | 1,000     | 2,500               | 400       | 2,500                | 400       |
| September.....    | 3               | 3,800            | 1,425     | 2,500               | 500       | 2,500                | 500       |
| Total.....        | 61              | \$31,511         | \$23,121  | \$145,300           | \$74,600  | \$23,087             | \$14,278  |
| FULTON            |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....      | 23              | \$24,046         | \$19,190  | \$32,600            | \$36,900  | \$14,646             | \$13,255  |
| February.....     | 20              | 12,237           | 13,083    | 61,300              | 80,900    | 10,687               | 12,758    |
| March.....        | 13              | 8,339            | 18,100    | 18,100              | 29,700    | 3,877                | 8,317     |
| April.....        | 10              | 22,875           | 22,650    | 20,400              | 28,800    | 6,775                | 13,220    |
| May.....          | 12              | 6,787            | 2,745     | 77,600              | 22,300    | 5,187                | 2,345     |
| June.....         | 13              | 3,786            | 4,380     | 19,200              | 9,800     | 3,786                | 3,430     |
| July.....         | 16              | 30,633           | 126,025   | 51,900              | 78,100    | 21,273               | 68,695    |
| August.....       | 21              | 17,700           | 7,668     | 59,700              | 17,000    | 5,840                | 6,468     |
| September.....    | 10              | 5,965            | 3,255     | 15,500              | 9,500     | 5,665                | 2,755     |
| Total.....        | 138             | \$128,621        | \$207,315 | \$356,300           | \$313,000 | \$77,736             | \$131,293 |
| GENESEE           |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....      | 1               | \$709            | \$5,814   | \$80,000            | \$15,200  | \$709                | \$5,764   |
| February.....     | 6               | 16,476           | 1,800     | 28,500              | 1,600     | 15,676               | 1,500     |
| March.....        | 6               | 1,900            | 627       | 4,800               | 2,800     | 427                  | 983       |
| April.....        | 9               | 4,932            | 1,623     | 9,700               | 2,800     | 3,552                | 494       |
| May.....          | 11              | 2,494            | 769       | 15,100              | 3,800     | 2,530                | 4,850     |
| June.....         | 5               | 4,030            | 5,020     | 5,300               | 5,100     | 2,530                | 4,850     |

|                  |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
|------------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| July.....        | 4     | 11,200   | 2,080    | 6,700       | 2,800     | 6,700    | 1,980    |
| August.....      | 6     | 22,800   | 8,950    | 13,500      | 4,600     | 13,500   | 4,600    |
| September.....   | 2     | 20,700   | 816      | 20,700      | 4,700     | 20,700   | 616      |
| Total.....       | 50    | \$95,151 | \$26,699 | \$164,300   | \$36,600  | \$66,801 | \$19,714 |
| <b>GRANA</b>     |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....     | 4     | \$59,100 | \$15,200 | \$28,100    | \$5,200   | \$28,100 | \$5,200  |
| February.....    | 2     | 3,600    | 2,075    | 3,200       | 1,000     | 2,300    | 1,000    |
| March.....       | 1     | 2,700    | 500      | 2,700       | 500       | 2,700    | 500      |
| April.....       | 1     | 150      | 200      | 100         | .....     | 100      | .....    |
| May.....         | 1     | 100      | .....    | 1,800       | 1,000     | 100      | .....    |
| June.....        | 3     | 959      | 45       | 3,600       | 1,300     | 759      | 45       |
| July.....        | 4     | 2,054    | 900      | 9,500       | 11,700    | 1,554    | 700      |
| August.....      | 1     | 10       | .....    | 200         | .....     | 10       | .....    |
| September.....   | 6     | 13,458   | 3,900    | 35,600      | 5,900     | 11,558   | 2,600    |
| Total.....       | 23    | \$82,331 | \$22,820 | \$64,800    | \$26,600  | \$47,181 | \$10,045 |
| <b>HAMILTON</b>  |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....     | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| February.....    | 1     | \$100    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| March.....       | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| April.....       | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| May.....         | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| June.....        | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| July.....        | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| August.....      | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| September.....   | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....       | .....     | .....    | .....    |
| Total.....       | 1     | \$100    | .....    | \$600       | \$200     | \$100    | .....    |
| <b>HENRIKSEN</b> |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....     | 16    | \$13,177 | \$7,865  | \$1,997,900 | \$45,600  | \$10,812 | \$6,830  |
| February.....    | 19    | 27,310   | 17,778   | 190,600     | 24,200    | 26,567   | 10,808   |
| March.....       | 14    | 8,844    | 7,426    | 474,500     | 9,300     | 5,344    | 5,439    |
| April.....       | 17    | 968      | 1,012    | 74,500      | 13,200    | 943      | 1,012    |
| May.....         | 1     | 107      | 60       | 3,008,800   | 7,000     | 82       | 60       |
| June.....        | 10    | 35,420   | 116      | 513,000     | 2,600     | 2,320    | 89       |
| July.....        | 14    | 3,908    | 2,788    | 42,600      | 10,600    | 2,788    | 2,068    |
| August.....      | 6     | 97       | 39       | 416,800     | 1,800     | 97       | 10       |
| September.....   | 12    | 9,171    | 5,808    | 20,800      | 8,600     | 5,081    | 2,588    |
| Total.....       | 109   | \$98,452 | \$37,892 | \$6,794,100 | \$122,900 | \$53,944 | \$39,924 |
| <b>JENSEN</b>    |       |          |          |             |           |          |          |
| January.....     | 15    | \$2,833  | \$1,769  | \$14,900    | \$7,000   | \$2,830  | \$1,501  |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY                | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
|                       |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents |
| JEFFERSON — Continued |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| February              | 19              | \$7,558          | \$6,321  | \$425,200           | \$70,500  | \$6,558              | \$5,221  |
| March                 | 10              | 1,385            | 744      | 27,600              | 4,000     | 1,385                | 1,744    |
| April                 | 16              | 18,767           | 3,330    | 28,700              | 3,000     | 16,322               | 1,925    |
| May                   | 20              | 20,412           | 11,172   | 159,000             | 191,300   | 14,938               | 9,708    |
| June                  | 17              | 8,577            | 11,621   | 44,300              | 442,800   | 7,937                | 11,219   |
| July                  | 14              | 4,577            | 1,362    | 18,700              | 2,800     | 2,835                | 500      |
| August                | 10              | 4,852            | 173      | 12,300              | 4,000     | 522                  | 119      |
| September             | 17              | 6,856            | 3,121    | 396,200             | 12,700    | 4,250                | 1,771    |
| Total                 | 144             | \$71,775         | \$39,603 | \$1,126,900         | \$738,400 | \$57,607             | \$32,706 |
| LAWRENCE              |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| January               | 3               | \$13,250         | \$1,330  | \$14,300            | \$2,300   | \$13,250             | \$1,330  |
| February              | 2               | 1,025            | 200      | 2,500               | 200       | 525                  | 200      |
| March                 | 1               | 1,050            | 2,100    | 6,000               | 10,000    | 1,050                | 2,100    |
| April                 | 3               | 725              | 1,750    | 8,500               | 700       | 725                  | 700      |
| May                   | 3               | 4,934            | 1,306    | 3,000               | 700       | 3,000                | 700      |
| June                  | 2               | 2,705            | 860      | 3,600               | 800       | 600                  | 800      |
| July                  | 3               | 2,700            | 2,050    | 4,000               | 3,500     | 2,300                | 2,075    |
| August                | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| September             | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| Total                 | 17              | \$36,389         | \$9,596  | \$38,900            | \$18,200  | \$21,450             | \$7,905  |
| LIVINGSTON            |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| January               | 2               | \$125            | \$85     | \$2,400             | \$1,500   | \$125                | \$85     |
| February              | 3               | 310              | 13       | 7,000               | 800       | 310                  | 12       |
| March                 | 2               | 2,900            | 1,600    | 1,500               | 900       | 1,500                | 900      |
| April                 | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| May                   | 2               | 17               | 5        | 12,000              | .....     | 17                   | .....    |
| June                  | 2               | 43               | .....    | 1,800               | .....     | 43                   | .....    |
| July                  | 2               | 2,700            | 3,600    | 2,500               | 3,000     | 2,000                | 2,562    |
| August                | 4               | 1,650            | 855      | 5,100               | 1,900     | 1,050                | 855      |
| September             | 3               | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| Total                 | 18              | \$7,745          | \$6,157  | \$32,300            | \$8,100   | \$5,045              | \$4,414  |



| MADISON        |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  |           |
|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--|-----------|
|                | 7   | \$682     | \$164     | \$29,600    | \$24,500  | \$682     | \$164 |  |           |
| January.....   | 3   | 2,012     | 1,160     | 2,500       | 1,500     | 2,012     | 1,160 |  | \$164     |
| February.....  | 5   | 920       | 455       | 27,900      | 125,100   | 920       | 455   |  | 1,160     |
| March.....     | 5   | 275       | 345       | 23,300      | 15,800    | 275       | 345   |  | 455       |
| April.....     | 5   | 5,520     | 3,678     | 9,900       | 4,500     | 4,520     | 3,278 |  | 3,278     |
| May.....       | 6   | 4,708     | 1,035     | 7,700       | 1,400     | 3,308     | 685   |  | 685       |
| June.....      | 2   | 226       | 25        | 15,100      | 25,500    | 224       | ..... |  | .....     |
| July.....      | 10  | 8,347     | 2,251     | 15,100      | 31,500    | 7,732     | ..... |  | 981       |
| August.....    | 9   | 8,046     | 7,172     | 19,900      | 31,500    | 4,752     | ..... |  | 6,622     |
| September..... |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  |           |
| Total.....     | 52  | \$30,736  | \$16,295  | \$136,800   | \$229,900 | \$24,194  |       |  | \$13,670  |
| MONTGOMERY     |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  |           |
|                | 41  | \$26,924  | \$23,616  | \$196,700   | \$75,500  | \$19,124  |       |  |           |
| January.....   | 49  | 34,722    | 41,791    | 256,600     | 91,800    | 32,120    |       |  | \$14,819  |
| February.....  | 41  | 82,765    | 81,510    | 244,900     | 95,400    | 48,155    |       |  | 35,883    |
| March.....     | 34  | 7,973     | 13,048    | 67,800      | 30,400    | 6,203     |       |  | 54,960    |
| April.....     | 32  | 18,710    | 9,484     | 132,900     | 22,500    | 8,795     |       |  | 11,043    |
| May.....       | 40  | 17,667    | 18,452    | 433,300     | 41,300    | 15,895    |       |  | 3,599     |
| June.....      | 62  | 29,789    | 45,204    | 368,300     | 226,600   | 14,919    |       |  | 14,147    |
| July.....      | 20  | 7,002     | 5,273     | 31,800      | 14,700    | 6,077     |       |  | 38,243    |
| August.....    | 36  | 47,422    | 11,064    | 103,500     | 24,300    | 45,297    |       |  | 3,854     |
| September..... |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  | 8,973     |
| Total.....     | 355 | \$272,984 | \$249,442 | \$1,835,800 | \$625,600 | \$196,585 |       |  | \$185,111 |
| MONTGOMERY     |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  |           |
|                | 8   | \$9,340   | \$2,905   | \$39,000    | \$12,600  | \$9,340   |       |  |           |
| January.....   | 15  | 2,065     | 1,442     | 21,700      | 291,400   | 1,890     |       |  | \$2,900   |
| February.....  | 15  | 1,775     | 1,550     | 115,900     | 51,400    | 1,705     |       |  | 1,195     |
| March.....     | 9   | 10,910    | 11,135    | 32,200      | 31,500    | 6,805     |       |  | 1,095     |
| April.....     | 8   | 570       | 975       | 15,100      | 73,300    | 420       |       |  | 10,650    |
| May.....       | 11  | 18,475    | 7,640     | 33,800      | 9,700     | 11,650    |       |  | 615       |
| June.....      | 15  | 2,155     | 1,354     | 22,700      | 8,600     | 1,185     |       |  | 4,490     |
| July.....      | 7   | 1,195     | 2,100     | 26,900      | 4,200     | 610       |       |  | 1,294     |
| August.....    | 11  | 1,363     | 2,985     | 40,600      | 5,900     | 1,363     |       |  | 1,185     |
| September..... |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  | 2,100     |
| Total.....     | 99  | \$47,878  | \$31,966  | \$347,900   | \$488,600 | \$34,968  |       |  | 2,840     |
| NASSAU         |     |           |           |             |           |           |       |  |           |
|                | 15  | \$21,680  | \$46,578  | \$32,000    | \$21,700  | \$14,355  |       |  |           |
| January.....   | 12  | 217,038   | 207,691   | 231,000     | 274,400   | 216,238   |       |  | \$12,578  |
| February.....  | 12  | 39,725    | 15,105    | 63,100      | 18,600    | 38,525    |       |  | 207,541   |
| March.....     | 6   | 172,345   | 38,500    | 183,100     | 31,800    | 150,555   |       |  | 12,605    |
| April.....     | 8   | 37,410    | 14,700    | 45,000      | 14,500    | 34,900    |       |  | 31,800    |
| May.....       | 3   | 275       | 125       | 3,500       | .....     | 150       |       |  | 13,200    |
| June.....      | 5   | 7,531     | 1,053     | 17,500      | 2,000     | 7,531     |       |  | .....     |
| July.....      | 5   | 1,310     | 1,749     | 35,300      | 2,900     | 1,290     |       |  | 443       |
| August.....    | 8   |           |           |             |           |           |       |  | 1,492     |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY             | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                    |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents  |
| NASSAU — Continued |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| September          | 8               | \$4,790          | \$1,285   | \$8,800             | \$1,500   | \$3,720              | \$1,200   |
| Total              | 77              | \$502,114        | \$326,779 | \$619,300           | \$367,400 | \$467,264            | \$279,859 |
| NIAGARA            |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 9               | \$2,773          | \$2,636   | \$31,800            | \$9,700   | \$2,373              | \$2,536   |
| February           | 11              | 4,369            | 3,381     | 38,000              | 15,900    | 4,229                | 3,376     |
| March              | 5               | 4,450            | 12,021    | 5,900               | 13,700    | 4,450                | 11,971    |
| April              | 4               | 8,350            | 4,860     | 6,400               | 4,000     | 3,680                | 4,000     |
| May                | 8               | 6,157            | 4,864     | 31,500              | 19,800    | 4,857                | 4,114     |
| June               | 6               | 3,385            | 98        | 381,000             | 3,700     | 3,355                | 1,088     |
| July               | 13              | 3,971            | 1,402     | 49,000              | 20,000    | 3,706                | 1,052     |
| August             | 5               | 5,737            | 23,492    | 49,000              | 58,700    | 5,737                | 23,492    |
| September          | 4               | 3,279            | 4,250     | 7,600               | 2,800     | 2,779                | 2,725     |
| Total              | 65              | \$42,501         | \$56,994  | \$600,200           | \$148,300 | \$35,166             | \$53,364  |
| ONEIDA             |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 58              | \$14,461         | \$41,608  | \$408,300           | \$135,500 | \$14,226             | \$40,880  |
| February           | 62              | 24,766           | 15,476    | 213,300             | 127,500   | 21,228               | 15,425    |
| March              | 40              | 10,611           | 23,495    | 200,600             | 147,400   | 9,526                | 22,832    |
| April              | 33              | 7,120            | 6,728     | 385,700             | 119,900   | 5,295                | 4,333     |
| May                | 45              | 15,104           | 4,477     | 230,700             | 93,600    | 10,777               | 3,645     |
| June               | 45              | 9,764            | 9,923     | 138,100             | 56,800    | 8,369                | 8,623     |
| July               | 32              | 9,811            | 4,730     | 237,300             | 24,300    | 7,956                | 2,306     |
| August             | 38              | 16,176           | 14,641    | 304,600             | 141,000   | 12,816               | 13,675    |
| September          | 24              | 7,455            | 8,831     | 57,300              | 51,900    | 4,884                | 7,456     |
| Total              | 377             | \$115,268        | \$129,909 | \$2,325,900         | \$897,900 | \$95,077             | \$119,176 |
| ORONOGA            |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 17              | \$13,575         | \$6,649   | \$37,000            | \$15,100  | \$8,950              | \$6,079   |
| February           | 25              | 32,726           | 24,921    | 114,700             | 67,700    | 26,451               | 17,823    |
| March              | 14              | 56,034           | 62,109    | 90,700              | 97,300    | 46,834               | 61,311    |
| April              | 10              | 27,759           | 15,867    | 100,800             | 19,300    | 9,799                | 15,867    |

|                |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| May.....       | 10  | 6,745     | 5,287     | 22,700      | 11,400    | 4,595     | 3,683     |
| June.....      | 17  | 6,698     | 5,219     | 74,800      | 24,400    | 5,013     | 6,245     |
| July.....      | 10  | 6,368     | 2,547     | 57,800      | 9,600     | 4,568     | 2,547     |
| August.....    | 12  | 8,331     | 5,066     | 20,800      | 11,600    | 5,331     | 3,048     |
| September..... | 16  | 24,637    | 12,610    | 910,500     | 206,000   | 21,087    | 10,594    |
| Total.....     | 131 | \$181,773 | \$140,238 | \$1,429,800 | \$465,400 | \$132,578 | \$125,146 |
| <b>ONTARIO</b> |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 2   | \$1,900   | \$1,150   | \$1,500     | \$1,200   | \$1,300   | \$950     |
| February.....  | 5   | 6,615     | 3,000     | 5,400       | 2,500     | 4,015     | 1,800     |
| March.....     | 1   | 1,100     | 500       | 2,000       | 1,000     | 1,100     | 1,500     |
| April.....     | 2   | 4,680     | 1,750     | 3,200       | 1,600     | 3,200     | 1,400     |
| May.....       | 3   | 793       | 502       | 10,400      | 800       | 502       | 502       |
| June.....      | 2   | 2,000     | 600       | 2,100       | 200       | 1,300     | 200       |
| July.....      | 6   | 8,290     | 3,340     | 5,600       | 3,700     | 4,700     | 2,340     |
| August.....    | 2   | 600       | 410       | 1,400       | 900       | 600       | 410       |
| September..... | 3   | 1,250     | 1,800     | 20,400      | 23,000    | 750       | 1,700     |
| Total.....     | 26  | \$27,228  | \$13,052  | \$52,000    | \$34,400  | \$17,348  | \$9,802   |
| <b>ORANGE</b>  |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 8   | \$15,208  | \$8,206   | \$22,500    | \$9,100   | \$14,708  | \$7,886   |
| February.....  | 7   | 4,522     | 10,500    | 18,700      | 2,200     | 5,122     | 4,500     |
| March.....     | 11  | 4,734     | 5,138     | 26,900      | 9,900     | 2,684     | 4,588     |
| April.....     | 10  | 9,145     | 3,423     | 21,300      | 14,400    | 7,905     | 2,873     |
| May.....       | 6   | 4,371     | 2,907     | 17,600      | 12,500    | 3,771     | 1,307     |
| June.....      | 11  | 3,140     | 3,474     | 30,600      | 9,100     | 2,640     | 1,639     |
| July.....      | 5   | 1,719     | 416       | 5,900       | 1,500     | 1,104     | 188       |
| August.....    | 10  | 45,560    | 21,050    | 9,700       | 6,100     | 6,460     | 4,100     |
| September..... | 11  | 2,394     | 1,320     | 38,600      | 7,700     | 2,314     | 1,260     |
| Total.....     | 79  | \$90,793  | \$56,435  | \$191,800   | \$72,500  | \$46,708  | \$25,323  |
| <b>ORLEANS</b> |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 3   | \$1,922   | \$1,800   | \$9,000     | \$8,800   | \$1,322   | \$1,200   |
| February.....  | 7   | 3,110     | 1,402     | 31,400      | 26,500    | 2,795     | 1,237     |
| March.....     | 4   | 5,260     | 2,942     | 5,300       | 2,600     | 4,080     | 1,317     |
| April.....     | 1   | 5,500     | 4,500     | 3,000       | 1,400     | 3,000     | 1,400     |
| May.....       | 3   | 4,957     | 3,379     | 8,200       | 6,200     | 3,787     | 3,379     |
| June.....      | 1   | 10,500    | 1,925     | 9,200       | 1,000     | 9,200     | 1,000     |
| July.....      | 3   | 7,540     | 3,577     | 8,000       | 2,000     | 7,040     | 1,677     |
| August.....    | 1   | 2,500     | 6,000     | 900         | 2,300     | 900       | 2,300     |
| September..... | 3   | 3,500     | 1,750     | 4,900       | 6,300     | 900       | 1,400     |
| Total.....     | 26  | \$44,819  | \$26,275  | \$79,900    | \$57,100  | \$33,004  | \$14,810  |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY             | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                    |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents  |
| NASSAU — Continued |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| September          | 8               | \$4,790          | \$1,285   | \$8,800             | \$1,500   | \$3,720              | \$1,200   |
| Total              | 77              | \$502,114        | \$226,779 | \$619,300           | \$357,400 | \$467,264            | \$279,859 |
| NIAGARA            |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 9               | \$2,773          | \$2,636   | \$31,800            | \$9,700   | \$2,373              | \$2,536   |
| February           | 11              | 4,399            | 3,381     | 38,000              | 15,900    | 4,223                | 3,376     |
| March              | 5               | 4,450            | 12,021    | 5,900               | 13,700    | 4,450                | 11,971    |
| April              | 4               | 8,350            | 4,850     | 6,400               | 4,000     | 3,650                | 4,000     |
| May                | 8               | 6,157            | 4,864     | 31,500              | 19,800    | 4,857                | 4,114     |
| June               | 6               | 3,385            | 98        | 381,000             | 3,700     | 3,355                | 98        |
| July               | 13              | 3,971            | 1,402     | 49,000              | 20,000    | 3,706                | 1,052     |
| August             | 5               | 5,737            | 23,492    | 49,000              | 58,700    | 5,737                | 23,492    |
| September          | 4               | 3,279            | 4,250     | 7,600               | 2,800     | 2,779                | 2,725     |
| Total              | 65              | \$42,501         | \$56,994  | \$600,200           | \$148,300 | \$35,166             | \$53,364  |
| ONEIDA             |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 58              | \$14,461         | \$41,608  | \$408,300           | \$135,500 | \$14,226             | \$40,880  |
| February           | 62              | 24,766           | 15,476    | 213,300             | 127,500   | 21,228               | 15,425    |
| March              | 40              | 10,611           | 23,495    | 200,600             | 147,400   | 9,526                | 22,832    |
| April              | 33              | 7,120            | 6,728     | 385,700             | 119,900   | 5,295                | 4,333     |
| May                | 45              | 15,104           | 4,477     | 230,700             | 163,600   | 10,777               | 3,645     |
| June               | 45              | 9,764            | 9,923     | 138,100             | 56,800    | 8,369                | 8,623     |
| July               | 32              | 9,811            | 4,730     | 237,300             | 24,300    | 7,956                | 2,306     |
| August             | 38              | 16,176           | 14,641    | 304,600             | 141,000   | 12,816               | 13,675    |
| September          | 24              | 7,455            | 8,831     | 67,300              | 51,900    | 4,884                | 7,456     |
| Total              | 377             | \$115,298        | \$129,909 | \$2,325,900         | \$897,900 | \$95,077             | \$119,175 |
| OTSEGO             |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January            | 17              | \$13,575         | \$6,649   | \$37,000            | \$15,100  | \$8,950              | \$5,079   |
| February           | 25              | 32,726           | 24,921    | 114,700             | 67,700    | 26,451               | 17,823    |
| March              | 14              | 55,034           | 62,109    | 90,700              | 97,800    | 46,834               | 61,311    |
| April              | 10              | 27,759           | 15,867    | 100,800             | 19,300    | 9,799                | 15,867    |

|                |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| May.....       | 10  | 6,745     | 5,267     | 22,700      | 11,400    | 4,505     | 3,652     |
| June.....      | 17  | 6,698     | 5,215     | 74,800      | 24,400    | 5,013     | 5,245     |
| July.....      | 10  | 6,368     | 2,547     | 57,800      | 9,600     | 4,568     | 2,547     |
| August.....    | 12  | 8,331     | 5,056     | 20,800      | 11,600    | 5,331     | 3,048     |
| September..... | 16  | 24,537    | 12,610    | 910,500     | 209,000   | 21,037    | 10,594    |
| Total.....     | 131 | \$181,773 | \$140,238 | \$1,429,800 | \$465,400 | \$132,578 | \$125,146 |
| <b>ONTARIO</b> |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 2   | \$1,900   | \$1,150   | \$1,500     | \$1,200   | \$1,300   | \$950     |
| February.....  | 6   | 6,615     | 3,000     | 5,400       | 2,500     | 4,015     | 1,800     |
| March.....     | 1   | 1,100     | 500       | 2,000       | 500       | 1,000     | 500       |
| April.....     | 2   | 4,680     | 1,750     | 3,200       | 1,600     | 1,200     | 1,000     |
| May.....       | 3   | 793       | 502       | 10,400      | 283       | 1,502     | 1,502     |
| June.....      | 2   | 2,000     | 600       | 2,100       | 200       | 1,300     | 500       |
| July.....      | 6   | 8,290     | 3,340     | 5,600       | 3,700     | 4,780     | 2,340     |
| August.....    | 3   | 600       | 410       | 1,400       | 900       | 600       | 410       |
| September..... | 3   | 1,250     | 1,800     | 20,400      | 23,000    | 750       | 1,700     |
| Total.....     | 26  | \$27,228  | \$13,052  | \$52,000    | \$34,400  | \$17,348  | \$9,802   |
| <b>ORANGES</b> |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 8   | \$15,208  | \$8,206   | \$22,500    | \$9,100   | \$14,708  | \$7,886   |
| February.....  | 7   | 4,522     | 10,500    | 18,700      | 2,200     | 5,122     | 500       |
| March.....     | 11  | 4,734     | 5,139     | 26,900      | 9,900     | 2,684     | 4,589     |
| April.....     | 10  | 9,145     | 3,423     | 21,300      | 14,400    | 7,905     | 2,873     |
| May.....       | 6   | 4,371     | 2,907     | 17,600      | 12,500    | 3,771     | 1,307     |
| June.....      | 11  | 3,140     | 3,474     | 30,600      | 9,100     | 2,640     | 1,619     |
| July.....      | 5   | 1,719     | 416       | 5,900       | 1,500     | 1,104     | 1,189     |
| August.....    | 10  | 45,560    | 21,050    | 9,700       | 6,100     | 6,460     | 4,100     |
| September..... | 11  | 2,394     | 1,320     | 38,600      | 7,700     | 2,314     | 1,260     |
| Total.....     | 79  | \$90,793  | \$56,435  | \$191,800   | \$72,500  | \$46,708  | \$25,323  |
| <b>ORLEANS</b> |     |           |           |             |           |           |           |
| January.....   | 3   | \$1,922   | \$1,900   | \$9,000     | \$8,800   | \$1,322   | \$1,200   |
| February.....  | 7   | 3,110     | 1,402     | 31,400      | 26,500    | 1,237     | 1,237     |
| March.....     | 4   | 5,260     | 2,942     | 5,300       | 2,600     | 4,060     | 1,317     |
| April.....     | 1   | 4,957     | 4,500     | 3,000       | 1,400     | 3,000     | 1,400     |
| May.....       | 3   | 10,500    | 3,379     | 8,200       | 6,200     | 3,787     | 3,379     |
| June.....      | 1   | 1,925     | 1,925     | 9,200       | 1,000     | 9,200     | 1,000     |
| July.....      | 3   | 7,540     | 3,577     | 8,000       | 2,000     | 7,040     | 1,577     |
| August.....    | 1   | 2,500     | 6,000     | 900         | 2,300     | 900       | 2,300     |
| September..... | 3   | 3,500     | 1,750     | 4,900       | 6,300     | 900       | 1,400     |
| Total.....     | 26  | \$44,819  | \$26,275  | \$79,900    | \$57,100  | \$33,004  | \$14,810  |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |          | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
|        |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents | Building             | Contents |
| Oswego | 7               | \$13,732         | \$18,557 | \$326,100           | \$20,700 | \$12,532             | \$17,877 |
|        | 12              | 5,532            | 4,888    | 23,400              | 9,400    | 4,312                | 3,738    |
|        | 8               | 2,788            | 2,197    | 237,800             | 8,500    | 2,663                | 2,192    |
|        | 4               | 1,220            | 1,550    | 135,300             | 2,800    | 1,220                | 550      |
|        | 17              | 6,462            | 1,602    | 286,800             | 2,600    | 5,260                | 1,217    |
|        | 11              | 7,820            | 2,272    | 114,300             | 2,300    | 7,720                | 2,197    |
|        | 11              | 3,402            | 919      | 9,100               | 5,100    | 2,577                | 809      |
|        | 16              | 13,847           | 14,155   | 27,900              | 6,800    | 5,892                | 4,245    |
|        | 12              | 3,112            | 1,791    | 59,500              | 9,200    | 2,437                | 1,691    |
|        | Total           | \$57,915         | \$46,931 | \$1,125,300         | \$65,400 | \$44,613             | \$34,516 |
| Oswego | 5               | \$81             | \$60     | \$22,400            | \$9,900  | \$81                 | \$60     |
|        | 6               | 825              | 82       | 170,000             | 19,200   | 525                  | 82       |
|        | 4               | 1,725            | 980      | 5,700               | 2,600    | 1,025                | 780      |
|        | 3               | 1,515            | 610      | 2,000               | 50       | 1,515                | 410      |
|        | 3               | 3,700            | 6,300    | 2,200               | 300      | 2,200                | 300      |
|        | 2               | 1,000            | 585      | 700                 | 200      | 700                  | 185      |
|        | 3               | 3,200            | 400      | 3,400               | 200      | 2,400                | 200      |
|        | 3               | 10,000           | 4,550    | 9,100               | 4,900    | 9,100                | 4,400    |
|        | Total           | \$22,046         | \$13,567 | \$215,500           | \$37,350 | \$17,546             | \$6,417  |
| Putnam | 1               | \$250            | \$10     | \$1,800             | \$900    | \$1,800              | \$325    |
|        | 2               | 2,600            | 1,325    | 1,500               | 200      | 1,500                | 200      |
|        | 1               | 1,500            | 200      | 1,000               | 2        | 1,500                | 2        |
|        | 1               | 1,500            | 1,000    | 4,000               | 1,000    | 1,500                | 1,000    |
|        | 1               | 1,500            | 1,000    | 4,000               | 1,000    | 1,500                | 1,000    |
|        | 1               | 1,500            | 1,000    | 4,000               | 1,000    | 1,500                | 1,000    |
|        | 1               | 1,500            | 1,000    | 4,000               | 1,000    | 1,500                | 1,000    |

|                     |            |                  |                  |                    |                  |                  |                  |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| August.....         | 3          | 5,040            | 957              | 3,700              | 1,300            | 1,740            | 257              |
| September.....      | 3          | 3,804            | 978              | 2,100              | 300              | 2,100            | 225              |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>12</b>  | <b>\$14,666</b>  | <b>\$3,470</b>   | <b>\$14,100</b>    | <b>\$2,700</b>   | <b>\$8,642</b>   | <b>\$1,507</b>   |
| <b>RENSSELAIRE</b>  |            |                  |                  |                    |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....        | 30         | \$85,969         | \$34,275         | \$120,400          | \$61,800         | \$64,154         | \$27,515         |
| February.....       | 29         | 17,128           | 16,629           | 214,700            | 46,800           | 16,718           | 14,513           |
| March.....          | 29         | 15,374           | 12,367           | 60,900             | 20,800           | 11,700           | 10,633           |
| April.....          | 27         | 63,983           | 4,167            | 88,000             | 20,800           | 41,083           | 3,351            |
| May.....            | 24         | 7,634            | 8,682            | 67,500             | 93,900           | 7,184            | 6,982            |
| June.....           | 32         | 10,569           | 4,912            | 142,300            | 61,500           | 6,084            | 3,172            |
| July.....           | 25         | 18,284           | 12,963           | 205,500            | 44,800           | 11,423           | 11,423           |
| August.....         | 32         | 34,805           | 101,956          | 168,800            | 165,700          | 26,480           | 78,229           |
| September.....      | 27         | 10,292           | 20,197           | 118,500            | 207,700          | 8,032            | 16,107           |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>255</b> | <b>\$264,038</b> | <b>\$215,148</b> | <b>\$1,186,600</b> | <b>\$777,400</b> | <b>\$200,459</b> | <b>\$169,925</b> |
| <b>ROCKLAND</b>     |            |                  |                  |                    |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....        | 4          | \$2,015          | \$1,050          | \$4,500            | \$4,700          | \$2,015          | \$1,050          |
| February.....       | 4          | 17,550           | 10,950           | 29,000             | 16,500           | 14,060           | 8,600            |
| March.....          | 5          | 15,162           | 7,080            | 18,100             | 9,800            | 15,012           | 7,080            |
| April.....          | 11         | 10,054           | 3,455            | 20,200             | 2,000            | 7,284            | 650              |
| May.....            | 6          | 1,487            | 355              | 17,000             | 1,500            | 1,487            | 250              |
| June.....           | 4          | 13,720           | 400              | 6,000              | 400              | 5,720            | 400              |
| July.....           | 9          | 14,109           | 21,175           | 25,300             | 18,800           | 11,809           | 11,575           |
| August.....         | 9          | 14,325           | 3,280            | 67,100             | 2,100            | 13,450           | 1,600            |
| September.....      | 9          | 6,175            | 2,015            | 19,600             | 2,200            | 5,970            | 1,215            |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>61</b>  | <b>\$94,597</b>  | <b>\$49,720</b>  | <b>\$206,800</b>   | <b>\$57,700</b>  | <b>\$76,767</b>  | <b>\$32,370</b>  |
| <b>St. LAWRENCE</b> |            |                  |                  |                    |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....        | 23         | \$5,893          | \$2,740          | \$35,700           | \$73,500         | \$3,698          | \$1,185          |
| February.....       | 14         | 21,492           | 10,481           | 34,700             | 11,700           | 21,342           | 7,876            |
| March.....          | 6          | 1,171            | 1,100            | 7,700              | 1,600            | 951              | 1,000            |
| April.....          | 8          | 4,005            | 4,500            | 4,500              | 1,200            | 2,855            | 558              |
| May.....            | 12         | 13,450           | 7,528            | 20,400             | 9,900            | 7,165            | 5,278            |
| June.....           | 10         | 13,995           | 78,795           | 58,600             | 41,600           | 2,490            | 33,135           |
| July.....           | 10         | 8,472            | 2,790            | 5,000              | 2,100            | 4,472            | 1,640            |
| August.....         | 6          | 17,094           | 4,400            | 8,100              | 3,900            | 7,284            | 2,700            |
| September.....      | 6          | 7,333            | 1,220            | 8,300              | 2,700            | 3,133            | 970              |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>95</b>  | <b>\$92,905</b>  | <b>\$109,825</b> | <b>\$763,000</b>   | <b>\$147,900</b> | <b>\$63,390</b>  | <b>\$54,342</b>  |
| <b>SARATOGA</b>     |            |                  |                  |                    |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....        | 17         | \$64,066         | \$31,947         | \$237,500          | \$124,300        | \$27,261         | \$18,215         |
| February.....       | 13         | 13,933           | 7,716            | 20,700             | 8,800            | 8,082            | 3,453            |
| March.....          | 11         | 10,677           | 5,767            | 27,500             | 8,700            | 3,027            | 3,467            |

TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| COUNTY               | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
|                      |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents |
| SARATOGA — Continued |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| April.....           | 12              | \$9,861          | \$5,095  | \$11,000            | \$5,800   | \$4,036              | \$2,380  |
| May.....             | 9               | 5,070            | 3,235    | 8,500               | 2,400     | 4,910                | 150      |
| June.....            | 13              | 9,564            | 10,997   | 7,500               | 5,000     | 4,532                | 3,876    |
| July.....            | 7               | 4,644            | 1,986    | 5,700               | 2,500     | 3,543                | 946      |
| August.....          | 8               | 5,401            | 1,860    | 58,500              | .....     | 3,163                | .....    |
| September.....       | 11              | 12,573           | 6,784    | 13,100              | 6,300     | 4,463                | 4,839    |
| Total.....           | 101             | \$136,789        | \$74,417 | \$388,600           | \$163,800 | \$63,029             | \$37,295 |
| SCHENECTADY          |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| January.....         | 23              | \$8,755          | \$7,616  | \$61,500            | \$38,800  | \$6,655              | \$6,795  |
| February.....        | 17              | 23,111           | 9,195    | 73,700              | 16,400    | 23,061               | 8,840    |
| March.....           | 24              | 13,465           | 17,686   | 49,800              | 42,200    | 9,640                | 17,646   |
| April.....           | 17              | 6,738            | 1,689    | 97,900              | 4,060     | 5,083                | 694      |
| May.....             | 23              | 3,706            | 12,383   | 140,600             | 19,700    | 3,576                | 12,383   |
| June.....            | 16              | 3,918            | 2,454    | 33,500              | 9,300     | 3,408                | 2,404    |
| July.....            | 17              | 1,832            | 2,970    | 16,200              | 12,200    | 1,832                | 2,970    |
| August.....          | 11              | 6,520            | 969      | 17,500              | 2,400     | 1,780                | 729      |
| September.....       | 14              | 3,832            | 4,270    | 31,700              | 9,700     | 3,552                | 3,935    |
| Total.....           | 151             | \$71,897         | \$63,635 | \$513,500           | \$154,700 | \$68,567             | \$66,400 |
| SCHOHARIE            |                 |                  |          |                     |           |                      |          |
| January.....         | 3               | \$4,000          | \$1,017  | \$2,500             | \$2,500   | \$2,500              | \$1,017  |
| February.....        | 1               | 225              | 161      | 500                 | 400       | 225                  | 161      |
| March.....           | 3               | 1,810            | 1,000    | 2,900               | 2,700     | 1,410                | 700      |
| April.....           | 1               | 300              | 960      | 2,000               | 1,500     | 300                  | 960      |
| May.....             | 2               | 510              | .....    | 1,700               | .....     | 510                  | .....    |
| June.....            | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| July.....            | 1               | 2,000            | 1,200    | 700                 | .....     | 700                  | .....    |
| August.....          | 1               | 800              | 500      | 500                 | 400       | 500                  | 400      |
| September.....       | .....           | .....            | .....    | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....    |
| Total.....           | 12              | \$9,645          | \$4,828  | \$10,800            | \$7,500   | \$6,145              | \$3,228  |





TABLE No. 7 — Continued

| LCO                 | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |          | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
|                     |                 | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents | Building             | Content  |
| Suffolk — Continued |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| September           | 3               | \$6,000          | \$1,400  | \$7,500             | \$500    | \$5,000              | \$500    |
| Total               | 41              | \$89,358         | \$63,748 | \$135,300           | \$51,200 | \$64,328             | \$38,998 |
| SULLIVAN            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January             | 3               | \$5,540          | \$1,119  | \$7,600             | \$1,500  | \$4,554              | \$1,119  |
| February            | 1               | 2,000            | 1,000    | 2,000               | 1,000    | 2,000                | 1,000    |
| March               | 3               | 11,000           | 3,200    | 11,500              | 3,400    | 11,000               | 3,000    |
| April               | 2               | 7,475            | 2,500    | 4,000               | 1,800    | 4,000                | 1,300    |
| May                 | 2               | 49,500           | 16,800   | 16,400              | 1,600    | 16,400               | 1,600    |
| June                | 4               | 3,205            | 1,150    | 3,100               | 2,100    | 3,105                | 1,750    |
| July                | 3               | 1,205            | 4,902    | 2,700               | 2,000    | 2,700                | 1,402    |
| August              | 4               | 8,460            | 4,902    | 7,500               | 2,800    | 7,500                | 2,250    |
| September           | 5               | 10,100           | 2,975    |                     |          |                      |          |
| Total               | 25              | \$95,220         | \$33,646 | \$54,800            | \$15,200 | \$49,259             | \$12,421 |
| Troja               |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January             | 2               | \$900            | \$460    | \$2,100             | \$1,200  | \$900                | \$460    |
| February            | 3               | 8,250            | 3,300    | 4,600               | 2,000    | 4,600                | 2,000    |
| March               | 2               | 505              | 500      | 1,000               | 500      | 505                  | 505      |
| April               | 5               | 4,710            | 550      | 2,800               | 200      | 2,650                | 150      |
| May                 | 6               | 5,570            | 1,210    | 9,500               | 600      | 2,580                | 600      |
| June                | 3               | 550              | 525      | 2,300               | 700      | 350                  | 225      |
| July                | 2               | 1,020            | 720      | 800                 | 600      | 520                  | 320      |
| August              |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| September           | 2               | 1,020            | 720      | 800                 | 600      | 520                  | 320      |
| Total               | 23              | \$21,505         | \$6,765  | \$23,100            | \$5,800  | \$12,055             | \$3,755  |
| TOMPKINS            |                 |                  |          |                     |          |                      |          |
| January             | 11              | \$4,495          | \$3,275  | \$144,200           | \$60,700 | \$4,495              | \$3,275  |
| February            | 9               | 375              | 1,505    | 35,300              | 7,800    | 375                  | 1,505    |
| March               | 1               | 1,800            | 4,500    | 6,000               | 185,000  | 1,800                | 4,500    |
| April               | 3               | 15               | 80       | 5,800               | 400      | 15                   | 80       |
| May                 | 9               | 555              | 116      | 20,000              | 3,200    | 555                  | 1,116    |

|                   |           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| June.....         | 10        | 2,265            | 1,155            | 20,800           | 1,800            | 1,265            | 1,140            |
| July.....         | 2         | 5,300            | 3,700            | 3,600            | 3,300            | 3,100            | 3,000            |
| August.....       | 6         | 7,230            | 6,175            | 4,100            | 3,700            | 4,000            | 3,650            |
| September.....    | 8         | 2,905            | 1,800            | 15,500           | 1,100            | 2,145            | 800              |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>\$24,940</b>  | <b>\$21,806</b>  | <b>\$255,300</b> | <b>\$267,000</b> | <b>\$17,750</b>  | <b>\$18,066</b>  |
| <b>ULSTER</b>     |           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....      | 10        | \$2,913          | \$1,886          | \$37,400         | \$38,000         | \$2,263          | \$1,686          |
| February.....     | 9         | 14,402           | 3,402            | 33,000           | 10,900           | 11,002           | 2,614            |
| March.....        | 6         | 8,983            | 6,275            | 33,400           | 5,300            | 5,893            | 4,000            |
| April.....        | 8         | 7,500            | 5,266            | 6,300            | 11,100           | 3,390            | 2,783            |
| May.....          | 11        | 43,616           | 10,921           | 44,000           | 14,900           | 17,115           | 5,871            |
| June.....         | 14        | 35,799           | 110,655          | 45,400           | 114,700          | 32,298           | 108,155          |
| July.....         | 11        | 7,904            | 7,644            | 41,900           | 10,400           | 5,529            | 4,719            |
| August.....       | 7         | 3,548            | 2,390            | 3,600            | 1,800            | 2,084            | 775              |
| September.....    | 12        | 12,257           | 13,225           | 18,600           | 8,400            | 8,857            | 8,000            |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>\$136,532</b> | <b>\$161,664</b> | <b>\$263,600</b> | <b>\$215,500</b> | <b>88,431</b>    | <b>\$138,606</b> |
| <b>WARREN</b>     |           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....      | 9         | \$4,277          | \$14,212         | \$61,400         | \$146,000        | \$4,177          | \$3,635          |
| February.....     | 12        | 2,689            | 1,723            | 23,600           | 17,900           | 1,598            | 1,572            |
| March.....        | 5         | 4,472            | 3,950            | 29,800           | 28,200           | 4,447            | 2,890            |
| April.....        | 7         | 311,611          | 7,487            | 176,400          | 14,800           | 150,611          | 7,487            |
| May.....          | 12        | 4,215            | 1,461            | 63,500           | 20,000           | 2,915            | 1,161            |
| June.....         | 6         | 454              | 500              | 12,200           | 7,000            | 454              | 500              |
| July.....         | 7         | 4,533            | 4,242            | 8,000            | 7,400            | 2,483            | 3,937            |
| August.....       | 12        | 46,248           | 13,956           | 48,300           | 35,600           | 10,813           | 13,656           |
| September.....    | 6         | 1,616            | 1,061            | 15,300           | 8,600            | 1,616            | 811              |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>\$380,215</b> | <b>\$48,664</b>  | <b>\$438,500</b> | <b>\$285,500</b> | <b>\$179,114</b> | <b>\$35,650</b>  |
| <b>WASHINGTON</b> |           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| January.....      | 4         | \$5,000          | \$2,700          | \$4,300          | \$2,100          | \$3,600          | \$2,100          |
| February.....     | 8         | 7,925            | 4,080            | 15,800           | 5,600            | 6,425            | 3,380            |
| March.....        | 2         | 700              | 900              | 2,600            | 1,400            | 700              | 900              |
| April.....        | 2         | 700              | 50               | 1,700            | 1,400            | 700              | 50               |
| May.....          | 2         | 730              | 852              | 2,400            | 1,500            | 530              | 852              |
| June.....         | 3         | 2,315            | .....            | 2,400            | .....            | 315              | .....            |
| July.....         | 3         | 2,700            | 2,030            | 3,400            | 2,700            | 600              | 2,000            |
| August.....       | 2         | 7,365            | 2,900            | 10,200           | 2,900            | 7,215            | 2,900            |
| September.....    | 4         | 2,650            | 1,250            | 1,700            | 2,500            | 1,600            | 1,450            |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>\$28,085</b>  | <b>\$14,762</b>  | <b>\$42,500</b>  | <b>\$16,700</b>  | <b>\$21,685</b>  | <b>\$12,582</b>  |

TABLE No. 7—Continued

| COUNTY         | Number of fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |           | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |           | AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT |           |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                |                 | Building         | Contents  | Building            | Contents  | Building             | Contents  |
| WAYNE          |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | 5               | \$1,375          | \$1,050   | \$5,800             | \$4,800   | \$1,350              | \$975     |
| February.....  | 9               | 8,135            | 31,137    | 16,500              | 27,000    | 7,135                | 24,366    |
| March.....     | 7               | 2,958            | 384       | 9,700               | 1,200     | 2,908                | 471       |
| April.....     | 4               | 1,714            | 1,215     | 5,700               | 3,500     | 1,523                | 300       |
| May.....       | 2               | 818              | 191       | 300                 | 200       | 191                  | 191       |
| June.....      | 4               | 2,059            | 6,135     | 1,300               | 2,800     | 809                  | 2,525     |
| July.....      | .....           | .....            | .....     | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....     |
| August.....    | 4               | 31,716           | 3,625     | 32,000              | 19,000    | 26,359               | 3,600     |
| September..... | 3               | 2,300            | 425       | 1,100               | .....     | 1,100                | .....     |
| Total.....     | 38              | \$51,075         | \$44,162  | \$72,400            | \$58,500  | \$41,514             | \$32,965  |
| WESTCHESTER    |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | 70              | \$61,914         | \$41,928  | \$580,500           | \$107,300 | \$52,464             | \$32,929  |
| February.....  | 47              | 23,458           | 8,219     | 355,200             | 71,000    | 33,453               | 8,099     |
| March.....     | 33              | 21,386           | 9,433     | 181,100             | 52,200    | 21,805               | 14,596    |
| April.....     | 43              | 24,661           | 13,062    | 336,100             | 45,300    | 21,276               | 5,983     |
| May.....       | 51              | 7,924            | 53,892    | 244,600             | 60,600    | 5,708                | 4,914     |
| June.....      | 48              | 30,137           | 16,166    | 240,700             | 84,800    | 28,537               | 14,261    |
| July.....      | 40              | 38,289           | 13,021    | 252,100             | 67,200    | 33,069               | 11,166    |
| August.....    | 50              | 16,734           | 10,038    | 339,100             | 38,000    | 15,106               | 5,978     |
| September..... | 48              | 18,934           | 10,555    | 255,200             | 48,900    | 14,544               | 7,720     |
| Total.....     | 430             | \$253,437        | \$176,514 | \$2,784,600         | \$575,900 | \$225,920            | \$105,565 |
| WYOMING        |                 |                  |           |                     |           |                      |           |
| January.....   | .....           | .....            | .....     | .....               | .....     | .....                | .....     |
| February.....  | 4               | \$285            | \$220     | \$5,800             | \$1,900   | \$285                | \$320     |
| March.....     | 2               | 1,500            | 333       | 2,000               | 900       | 1,000                | 300       |
| April.....     | 3               | 1,030            | 378       | 2,000               | 700       | 1,030                | 378       |
| May.....       | 4               | 13,050           | 1,015     | 12,500              | 800       | 10,050               | 900       |
| June.....      | 3               | 4,500            | 1,900     | 2,500               | 1,100     | 2,500                | 1,100     |
| July.....      | 3               | 4,505            | 16        | 60,100              | 500       | 105                  | 16        |
| August.....    | 3               | 4,642            | 2,560     | 3,300               | 3,600     | 1,430                | 2,560     |

|                 |       |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|-----------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| September ..... | 3     | 1,725    | 615      | 3,200    | 900      | 1,225    | 315      |
| Total .....     | 25    | \$27,237 | \$7,037  | \$31,400 | \$10,400 | \$17,625 | \$5,689  |
| YATES           |       |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| January .....   | 2     | \$3,300  | \$1,500  | \$1,600  | \$1,100  | \$1,600  | \$1,100  |
| February .....  | ..... | .....    | .....    | .....    | .....    | .....    | .....    |
| March .....     | 4     | 5,400    | 2,341    | 8,000    | 3,600    | 4,300    | 2,341    |
| April .....     | 1     | 1,800    | 900      | 900      | 200      | 900      | 200      |
| May .....       | 3     | 8,925    | 12,775   | 8,600    | 10,900   | 7,700    | 10,850   |
| June .....      | 4     | 780      | 35       | 6,900    | 1,200    | 7,780    | 25       |
| July .....      | 3     | 1,050    | 2,100    | 400      | 400      | 400      | 400      |
| August .....    | 6     | 9,400    | 4,150    | 5,700    | 2,600    | 5,600    | 2,350    |
| September ..... | 2     | 2,045    | 1,231    | 1,100    | 1,500    | 5,545    | 1,185    |
| Total .....     | 25    | \$31,700 | \$25,032 | \$33,200 | \$21,500 | \$21,825 | \$18,451 |

TABLE No. 8

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF FIRES REPORTED TO THE FIRE  
MARSHAL BY HIS ASSISTANTS DURING 1914

|                                                          |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ashes, hot .....                                         | 91    |
| Chimney fires, overheated or defective.....              | 527   |
| Children and matches.....                                | 207   |
| Careless smokers .....                                   | 252   |
| Christmas tree fires.....                                | 7     |
| Defective gas fixtures.....                              | 123   |
| Defective fire places.....                               | 36    |
| Electric lights, defective insulation.....               | 149   |
| Fireworks .....                                          | 54    |
| Friction or sparks from machinery.....                   | 30    |
| Gasoline, explosion or careless use of same.....         | 140   |
| Gas, explosion or careless use of same.....              | 22    |
| Incendiary or suspicious.....                            | 105   |
| Lamps, lanterns or candles, explosion or overturned..... | 284   |
| Lightning .....                                          | 279   |
| Matches, careless use.....                               | 405   |
| Moving picture machines.....                             | 8     |
| Not fully ascertained or unknown.....                    | 2,048 |
| Rats and matches.....                                    | 31    |
| Sparks from locomotives.....                             | 85    |
| Furnace or steam pipes, overheated or defective.....     | 119   |
| Stoves and ranges, overheated.....                       | 679   |
| Thawing pipes .....                                      | 113   |
| Total .....                                              | 5,794 |

TABLE No. 9

CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES AS TO STRUCTURES

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Automobiles .....        | 66    |
| Barns .....              | 754   |
| Churches .....           | 26    |
| Dwellings.....           | 3,044 |
| Factories and mills..... | 260   |

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Garages .....                      | 101   |
| Hospitals .....                    | 5     |
| Hotels .....                       | 99    |
| Schools .....                      | 34    |
| Sheds .....                        | 83    |
| Shops .....                        | 64    |
| Stores and dwellings combined..... | 698   |
| Stores and offices combined.....   | 277   |
| Theaters and halls.....            | 28    |
| Miscellaneous .....                | 255   |
| <hr/>                              |       |
| Total .....                        | 5,794 |
| <hr/>                              |       |

TABLE No. 10

The following table is a record of small fires reported by fire insurance companies but not reported by assistants of this Department. Fire chiefs had no knowledge of most of them nor were their different departments called to same.

| MONTH          | Number<br>of<br>fires | ESTIMATED DAMAGE |          | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE |             |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
|                |                       | Building         | Contents | Building            | Contents    |
| January.....   | 754                   | \$8,010          | \$8,233  | \$940,126           | \$541,460   |
| February.....  | 797                   | 10,684           | 9,090    | 974,392             | 443,519     |
| March.....     | 632                   | 8,282            | 7,414    | 1,065,775           | 576,325     |
| April.....     | 550                   | 7,725            | 5,890    | 1,864,299           | 320,227     |
| May.....       | 572                   | 11,890           | 6,438    | 1,208,770           | 346,466     |
| June.....      | 660                   | 11,226           | 5,543    | 928,042             | 319,135     |
| July.....      | 826                   | 14,200           | 5,909    | 1,869,043           | 432,498     |
| August.....    | 748                   | 13,219           | 5,390    | 1,316,266           | 253,382     |
| September..... | 607                   | 9,058            | 6,032    | 1,401,600           | 376,800     |
| Total.....     | 6,146                 | \$94,294         | \$59,939 | \$11,568,313        | \$3,609,812 |





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**PART IV**

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**DEPARTMENTAL PAPERS**

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## PART IV

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### DEPARTMENTAL PAPERS

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STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANTS

*To the Inspectors and Assistants of the Department:*

GENTLEMEN.— Your attention is called to chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, a copy of which is inclosed.

Note particularly sections 353, 354, 356, 358, 369, 372 and 374.

You are subject to the duties imposed by statute and the regulations prescribed by the State Fire Marshal.

Read the law carefully.

Your authority and duties concern fire prevention, storage or use of combustibles or explosives, installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire-alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment, means and adequacy of exit, fire drill, suppression of arson and investigation of fires and explosives.

The work of the inspectors and assistants forms the foundation of the operations of this Department.

The results of the inspectors' work are transmitted to the Department on the blank designated "Report of Inspection of Premises."

The orders issued will be based on the data in the report. These reports must be made with great care, so as to disclose the whole situation.

The work of the Department is, primarily, for the protection of life, and secondarily, for the protection of property. Inspectors will bear this in mind when making their recommendations, and will endeavor to accomplish these ends with as little expense to the owners of property as practicable.

Each item in the report has a specific value, and the orders issued are based, not on any one item, but on the relations that the various items bear to one another.

Inspect public buildings at least once a year.

Inspect other premises on complaint made or, if necessary, even if none is made.

Report fully as to any condition of affairs dangerous to life or property, even if you should find no specific provision of law to apply.

In all places where many work or congregate, owners, occupants or lessees should take every precaution to reduce the fire hazard, and all fire appliances should frequently be tested, and automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems should be maintained.

Follow the law closely in serving orders.

Follow up cases in which orders have been made to see that they are complied with.

Keep personal notes of your work to help your memory, if your testimony is required as a witness.

Under chapter 350 of the Laws of 1912 fire drills must be conducted at least once in every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or one of its officers, in every factory in which more than twenty-five persons are regularly employed above the ground floor.

Rules for such drills are prepared by this Department.

Do not interfere where fire drills are regularly observed.

Order them only where they are not practiced, but not oftener than judicious, and not to cause needless interference and annoyance.

Report as to the number of anti-smoking cards required, allowing two for each floor of a factory.

Notify owners and lessees of boilers to file certificates of inspection and notify this Department of the location of all boilers generating ten pounds of steam or over.

File no violation against premises except as provided by law.

Report to this Department the name and address of every person or firm storing, selling or handling explosives under section 358.

Fill out carefully the blanks in the forms sent to you, and be specific and not merely general in your descriptions and recommendations.

Write your reports legibly, concisely and yet full enough.

Inadequate, merely general and inexact reports are of no service.

Have a photo taken of dilapidated or dangerous premises or conditions or of objects, or of arson evidence, transmit it with your report, endorsing it with location of view and name of owner, occupant or agent.

Moving-picture booths and apparatus must comply with chapter 756, Laws of 1911.

*Date.*— The importance of the date of the report is evident. It will show when premises came under observation, the promptitude of action and the diligence of the Department in its work.

*Location.*— The location should be indicated by street and number where possible, and otherwise by sufficient description to enable the location of the premises to be readily ascertained.

*Size and Material.*— These should give a graphic picture of the ground area and fire-resisting ability of the building. The inspector might add whether the building is nonfireproof, semi-fireproof, fireproof or merely fire-resistant.

*Height.*— The height of the building is important in many respects. Sometimes the law specifies auxiliary fire appliances for buildings of varying height, and the height is also important as to the requirements for fire-escapes, automatic sprinklers and standpipes. If possible, the date of erection of buildings should be given.

*Purpose of Building.*— Much of the order will be determined by this entry. In this respect again the question of fire-escapes, sprinklers and standpipes would be affected. Then, too, this entry would disclose whether it be used for factory or other purposes. So, too, the nature of the business would be disclosed.

*Owner, Occupant or Lessee.*— The orders are made out on the owners of buildings and these may be supplemented by orders on the lessees and occupants, and the obtaining of the names of owners, proprietors, occupants or lessee is absolutely necessary, so that the order may be given the proper parties and legal service made on them, as required by statute. Where the owner, proprietor, occupant or lessee is a corporation, the order must be issued to the corporation and served on the president, vice-president, treasurer or secretary. Then, too, the number of persons in the building, employees and others, indicates the extent of the problem of saving human life. This factor largely controls the number of stairways, fire-escapes and other means of exit that will be required. Where the report deals with hotels, lodging-houses, hospitals and asylums the item of watchman becomes a factor. The seating capacity of a theater in orchestra, balcony, gallery, and a total should be given. In every case of a building in which many congregate, the approximate number should be given. The

number of sleeping-rooms and the accommodations provided will also indicate or determine the character of the building.

*Outside Escapes.*— This factor must be considered in conjunction with the number of stairways, floor area and height of building. The location of the fire-escapes and stairways should be clearly shown as a proper distribution of means of exit is as necessary as their sufficiency. If the stairway is in the front of the building, the proper location of a fire-escape, if practicable, would be on the rear of the building and this should be kept in mind when recommendations are made that additional fire-escapes be installed. The report should state the condition of the stairs and fire-escapes and particular attention should be paid to this item. If the statement is made that it is bad, the reasons should be set forth, so that the order to remedy the condition may specify what bad conditions must be remedied. The statement whether a stairway should be enclosed or not is essential, for under some conditions an enclosed stairway is a necessity. For instance, where the business carried on in various lofts is of such a nature that a fire would spread quickly, it is necessary that the stairways be enclosed to give protection to the occupants in making their exit and to prevent the spreading of the fire from floor to floor.

*Elevator and Shafts.*— The report should state whether these operate in the day only or at all hours, so as to indicate whether or not the law is or is not being obeyed in buildings where the law requires elevator service at all hours. It is not the policy of the Department to consider elevators a means of exit during an emergency. Under normal conditions they give satisfactory service and may be of considerable assistance during fires, but the certainty of their service under these trying conditions is not assured and, for that reason, they are not considered a means of exit.

*Fire Alarm Connections.*— These are generally required from hotels, lodging-houses, hospitals, asylums and schools. In the same class of buildings are required interior alarm systems, the number of gongs, and size, and their location, indicating to an inspector the sufficiency of the system for giving an alarm. The method of operation and its condition is also necessary, so that an

order may be intelligently issued; what repairs are required for the same, the name of the time detector, the number of stations that are operated from it and the condition of the detector are all essential, so that the records, made on the time detector by the watchman, may be used to see if he has properly patrolled.

*Standpipes.*—The number of these and the size of the risers should be considered in the report. The cross connections must be shown. The number of outlets, their size, location, with the number of feet of hose attached and their condition are all important factors in the proper protection of the building. The source of supply to standpipe is important for, if the supply is from tank only, a steamer connection should be ordered installed at once. Where buildings have different street frontages, siamese connections are required on each frontage. The size and kind of nozzles, where placed and the area which they can cover should be noted, as also their condition. The number of lines of perforated pipes in cellar or sub-cellar and their condition must be noted.

*Sprinkler Systems.*—Where these are installed their condition will be shown, source of supply, the number and size of steamer connections, with signs, location of tanks, their size, capacity in gallons, source of supply and how that supply is regulated, the normal capacity of the supply pump in gallons per minute, the power used to operate the pump, the style and size of pump and from what source the pump receives its supply.

The number of buckets, hooks, axes, fire-extinguishers, how placed and their condition, will be shown in the report.

The report must show whether or not signs in halls, lights with red globes, and diagrams are provided in buildings where the law requires them.

The general conditions, also openings in floors and wells should be shown. These are: light shafts, vent shafts, elevator shafts, pipe and other openings. The heating and lighting system will be indicated and their general conditions. The condition of the existing fire doors, fire shutters, and whether combustibles or explosives are kept on the premises will be shown.

Note will be made whether or not licenses have been obtained for the storage, sale or handling of combustibles or explosive material.



*Rubbish.*—The method of disposing of refuse and the conditions of receptacles, where same is stored, will be noted; also the general appearance as to cleanliness.

The width of stairways and fire-escapes will be indicated in the report, as also the width of halls and the condition of each.

The nature of stock on each floor should be shown, portable fire appliances on that floor and the number of occupants on each floor.

*Recommendations.*—Under this heading full explanations will be given of any conditions not completely shown in the body of the report.

The recommendations must be based on the facts shown in the report, and none should be made unless some condition in the report justifies it.

The report must be signed with the name and rank of the person making the inspection.

Payments will only be allowed for actual outlay. Expense accounts must be made out conscientiously and in detail.

The State Fire Marshal must largely depend upon his inspectors and assistants. He acknowledges your valuable help in the past and appeals to you most earnestly to do all in your power to aid him to enforce the law, protect life and save property.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

*To Assistant State Fire Marshals:*

GENTLEMEN.—Your attention is called to chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, a copy of which is enclosed.

Note particularly sections 353, 354, 356, 358, 369, 372 and 374.

As an Assistant to the State Fire Marshal, you are subject to the duties imposed by statute and the regulations prescribed by him.

Read the law carefully.

Your authority and duties concern fire prevention, storage, sale or use of combustibles or explosives, installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire-alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment, means and adequacy of exists, fire drills, suppression of arson, and investigation of fires and explosives.

Inspect public buildings at least once a year.

Inspect other premises on complaint made or, if necessary, even if none is made.

Report fully as to any condition of affairs dangerous to life or property, even if you cannot find a specific provision of law to apply.

In all places where many work or congregate, owners or lessees should take every precaution to reduce the fire hazard, and all fire appliances should frequently be tested, and automatic, sprinkler and standpipe systems should be maintained.

Follow the law closely in serving orders.

Follow up cases in which orders have been made to see that they are complied with.

Keep personal notes of your work to help your memory, if your testimony is required as a witness.

Under chapter 330 of the Laws of 1912 fire drills must be conducted at least once in every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or any of its officers, in every factory in which more than twenty-five persons are regular employed above the ground floor.

Rules for such drills are prepared by this Department.

Do not interfere where fire drills are regularly observed.

Order them only where they are not practiced, but not oftener than judicious, and not to cause needless interference and annoyance.

Notify owners and lessees of boilers to file certificates of inspection, and notify this Department of the location of all boilers generating over ten pounds of steam.

File no violations against premises, except as provided by law and be specific in your details.

Investigate every fire or explosion and determine whether it was the result of carelessness or design.

Begin such investigation immediately.

If of suspicious origin or caused by negligence or design, notify the State Fire Marshal at once.

Report every explosion due to carelessness or design in writing immediately, and every fire within fifteen days.

Report to this Department the name and address of every person or firm storing, selling or handling explosives under section 358.

If you believe a formal investigation necessary as to a suspicious or incendiary fire, notify the State Fire Marshal immediately.

If you think a fire incendiary, give fully your reason and the facts on the back of report card.

Incendiary fire investigations should be quietly conducted, giving nothing out prematurely, so as not to defeat the ends of justice. Preserve any physical evidences of arson.

Report on the last of every month, false and unnecessary alarms of the preceding month, omitting details.

Fill out carefully the blanks in the forms sent to you and, especially in fire reports, give your personal estimate of damage to structure and contents and, if possible, the amount of insurance paid.

Write your reports legibly, concisely and yet full enough.

Have a photograph taken of dilapidated or dangerous premises or conditions, or of arson evidence, transmit it with your report, endorsing it with location of view and name of owner or agent.

Moving-picture booths and apparatus must comply with chapter 756 of the Laws of 1911.

Inadequate, merely general and inexact reports are of no service. "Carelessness" should also disclose by whom and in what regard.

"Adjoining fire" refers to one started from the heat or sparks of a nearby burning building and should be recorded on the card under "extended damages."

"Extended damages" covers damage done through the spread of fire to adjacent property and should be noted.

"Ashes against wood" covers fires started by putting hot ashes or coals into boxes or barrels against siding or fences. If a coal

is dropped through a crack in a stove, it should be charged to "defective stove."

"Burning rubbish" indicates sparks from a pile of rubbish burned to get rid of it.

"Rubbish burning" means that a spark or blaze, by accident, lighted rubbish accumulated from neglect.

"Chimney soot burning" refers to fires from a dirty chimney burning out.

"Defective flue" is a common cause. The word flue indicates the whole avenue of escape from the fire to the outer air. It is the stovepipe and chimney taken together.

"Overheated stove" is not sufficient. State whether floor, siding or other material was ignited.

Failure to properly install and care for heaters is a fruitful source of fire.

"Spark" is insufficient. State whether from an engine and what kind — locomotive, stationary or traction.

"Lightning" should also show whether there was a lightning rod, how long up, in good repair, how grounded, were two ends in the ground.

Unless a report is properly made out you cannot be paid.

Time consumed in investigating fires must be accurately stated.

Payments will only be made for services actually rendered.

False-alarm reports are not paid for.

Expense accounts must be made out conscientiously and in detail, giving the date, name and location of fire and number of miles traveled.

Under chapter 329 of the Laws of 1912, smoking in factories is prohibited. Appropriate cards will be distributed. Notify this Department of the number of cards you require, allowing for two on each floor.

Notify the State Fire Marshal of any changes in fire chiefs, town clerks or other assistants.

The State Fire Marshal must largely depend upon his assistants and inspectors. Their work forms the foundation of the operations of this Department. He acknowledges your valuable help in the past and appeals to you most earnestly to do all in your power to aid him to enforce the law, protect life and save property.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 14, 1913.*A FEW TIMELY HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES DURING  
THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

The custom of merchants decorating places of business for the holiday trade is a most hazardous one from the standpoint of fire. The decorating of churches and schoolhouses for Christmas trees and other means of entertainment is also dangerous. The promiscuous use of fireworks, is at all times a menace to life and property. Statistics show that more fires occur in the month of December than any of the other winter months and principally from hazards known as electric wiring, parlor matches, cigar and cigarettes, and unusual inflammable conditions existing by reason of promiscuous use of decorations for Christmas purposes. Many children are burned to death annually by reason of these decorations from Christmas candles.

Do not decorate your Christmas tree with paper, cotton or any other inflammable material. Use metallic tinsel and other non-inflammable decorations only, and set the Christmas tree securely so the children in reaching for things cannot upset the same.

Do not use cotton to represent snow. Use instead asbestos fibre.

Watch cigar, cigarette and pipe smokers. Do not permit them to "light up" inside entertainment places.

Do not make the slightest change in electric wiring without consulting electrical inspectors.

Do not permit children to light or relight candles while adults are not present. They frequently set fire to their clothing, and the tree itself will burn when the needles become dry. Candles are meant to be lighted and the children, if they can get matches, will experiment with them.

A house of merriment is better than a house of mourning.

Every city and town in the State that has not enacted an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks should do so at once.

READ YOUR INSURANCE POLICIES. Before attempting any hasty or ill-advised decoration which may cause fire *examine your insurance contracts* and see if the policies contain anything like this:

*"This entire policy, unless otherwise provided, by agreement indorsed hereon or added thereto, shall be void, etc. If the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured."*

If you burn you want your indemnity. Do nothing, therefore, to impair your contract.

These suggestions are given to the public for the purpose of arousing to a point of alertness that will prevent as far as possible, a repetition of fire losses that have heretofore marked Christmas celebrations. It is the desire of this Department that every person shall have a right Merry Christmas without the danger of holiday fires in stores, churches and bazaars, which, while filled with people, are usually *holocausts*.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR INSTITUTING STATE FIRE PREVENTION DAY

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### STATE OF NEW YORK — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

The subject of the conservation of our resources has, of late, deservedly received the most careful attention.

Our forests are to be preserved, our water power and waterways developed and utilized, and the hidden forces of nature made subservient to the well-being of man. A signal example is afforded by the Conservation Law of 1911 which now safeguards the natural resources of the State.

In line with this policy there can be no doubt of the imperative need of the study of the fire waste with a view to its prevention and reduction.

The fire losses and cost of fire prevention in the United States amount annually to \$480,000,000, or more than the total American production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum each year. The equivalent of a \$5,000 home is destroyed every ten minutes. In one year, 1,449 persons lost their lives and 5,654 were injured in fires.

In one year we had 300 fires in the Adirondacks alone. In but three months, October, November and December, 1911; there were in this State, outside of Greater New York, 3,001 fires with a loss of \$2,884,757.

Statistics could readily be multiplied, if necessary, to show the appalling waste of property and loss of life occasioned by fires, at least 65 per cent. of which are caused by carelessness or ignorance.

For the reasons herein set forth, in order to rouse our people to a vivid sense of fire dangers and induce them to take a more active interest in the subject, I hereby proclaim

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912,

as STATE FIRE PREVENTION DAY, and I earnestly recommend that our people observe it by a general cleaning up and removal of all rubbish, trash and waste, and a setting of their heating apparatus and chimneys in proper condition for winter use.

Let all public and private institutions, hotels, asylums, factories and theatres be looked over on that day and when necessary add anything that will further protect the safety of the occupants.

Let local authorities give attention to the matter of better building regulations, fire protection and prevention, as well as adequate provision for apparatus for fire fighting.

Lastly, let fire drills be held on that day in institutions, factories, private, public and parochial schools, and let teachers instruct pupils through short talks and appropriate program on the dangers of fire and means of prevention.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of  
the State at the Capitol in the City of  
[State of New York Execu- Albany, this 25th day of September, in  
tive Privy Seal] the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
| : hundred and twelve.

JOHN A. DIX.

By the Governor:

JOHN A. MASON,

*Secretary to the Governor.*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, September 25, 1912.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,

*Secretary of State.*

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STATE OF NEW YORK — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

By virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and the Laws of this State, and in furtherance of a salutary custom heretofore observed, I have appointed and do hereby appoint, Thursday, the 9th day of October, in the current year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as Fire Prevention Day.

Appalling disasters from fire, involving great loss of human life and destruction of vast values of property, admonish us that prevention, so far as human foresight can accomplish it, is wise public policy and a necessary safeguard for the lives and property of all citizens. As the dangers from this destructive force of the elements are naturally more pronounced in communities,



where compact conditions furnish fuel for fire, the co-operation of local authorities in cities, towns and villages is particularly desirable to recommend, suggest and carry out such plans and arrangements as will best accomplish the prevention desired.

I, therefore, direct the Fire Marshal of the State to supervise and direct the observance of Prevention Day, and I request all our citizens and all public boards and officers to co-operate with the Fire Marshal in such regulations as he shall suggest for this appointed day for the promotion of the safety and security of life and property in our State.

GIVEN under my hand and Great Seal of our State of New York this 29th day of September, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

By the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ACTING GOVERNOR,  
FRANK A. TIERNEY,  
*Secretary to the Acting Governor.*

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By authority vested in me by proclamation of the Acting Governor of the State of New York, Hon. Martin H. Glynn, I would suggest to the people of the State of New York the following observance for FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Let our people observe it by a general cleaning up and removal of all debris, rubbish and inflammable material, also that chimneys be carefully gone over and placed in proper condition for winter use.

That all public and private institutions, hotels, asylums, factories and theaters be carefully looked over on that day and when necessary add changes that will further promote the safety of the occupants.

Let local authorities give attention to the matter of better building regulations, fire protection and prevention as well as to added apparatus for fire fighting.

Let fire drills be held on that day in institutions and practiced in public, private and parochial schools, and let teachers in the

public schools instruct their pupils, through short talks and proper programs, on the dangers of fire and the simpler means of fire prevention.

Let a campaign of education along the lines of fire prevention be instituted in every factory, public building, theater, or place where people live or congregate.

Let publicity through the State and national press associations by timely news articles pertaining to fire protection and fire protection be spread broadcast throughout the country.

One of the most prolific sources of the economical waste in the United States has been in the destruction of property by fire. The annual fire loss and cost of prevention in the United States amounts to \$480,000,000, or more than the total American production of the precious metals taken from the earth. The number of fires reported in this State during the last fiscal year was 12,835, outside of Greater New York; the total loss \$12,850,954, or an average loss of \$1,000 per fire.

It may be said that these losses were largely indemnified by the insurance paid thereon. But when it is remembered that insurance companies must be reimbursed by the property owners carrying policies, it is seen that in the last analysis the people pay for all this loss. It is then realized that an efficient co-operation between the people, the State fire officials, and the insurance companies would not only greatly reduce the burden of fire loss itself, to say nothing of the conservation of life thereby, but would also cause a substantial reduction in the insurance rates throughout the State, to which end the Department of State Fire Marshal of the State of New York is bending every energy.

Among the main vital problems which will call upon our people for solution, the situation with regard to the waste of energy and resources in all parts of the county by fires is one of the most commanding. The subject of the conservation of our resources, after years of waste, has at last deservedly received most careful attention. Our forests are being preserved, our water power and waterways developed and utilized, and the hidden forces of nature conserved and made subservient to the wellbeing of man.

Statistics show that the fire waste is increasing annually and that there were reported in the last fiscal year 12,835 fires in New

York State outside of Greater New York, with a total loss of \$12,859,954, making an average loss of \$1,000 per fire. Fires damaged or destroyed 4,317 dwellings, 984 barns, 377 factories and mills, and 239 hotels. Among these 933 were caused by overheated stoves and lamps, 722 by defective chimneys, 496 by the careless use of matches, 338 by children using matches, 306 by lightning, and 293 by careless smoking.

The causes of fire are too many to enumerate. These would include at least thirty common causes which are generally ascribed in accounts of fires throughout the United States, yet it does not cover the hundreds of unknown causes from which fires originate. The fire losses and cost of fire prevention in the United States amount annually to \$480,000,000 or more than the total American production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum each year.

The subject of fire prevention must be brought carefully and intelligently before the people of the State of New York. The only means of reaching the people as to the necessity for fire prevention is to bring to their minds in language which is most resolute and even terrifying the dangers which threaten them.

We spend \$300,000,000 or more in fire insurance premiums annually. The national fire waste is one of the greatest of unsolved problems of the United States. The appalling loss of property has instigated the creation of the Department of State Fire Marshal in many of the States throughout the Union, and added protection and material reduction of fire waste in many of these States is due to the activity of their Department of State Fire Marshal. The losses sustained by the fire waste annually constitute an absolute drain upon our resources such as no nation or State can long endure, and the fact that they are largely preventable is a reproach to our people and calls for immediate remedy.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

**IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION.**

THOMAS J. AHEARN, *State Fire Marshal, Albany, N. Y.*

The State Fire Marshal calls the attention of the public to the little careless things that cause many fires, destroy many homes and cost many precious lives.

It is the duty of every citizen to make an effort to minimize this evil as much as possible, and for that purpose a careful perusal of the following suggestions and a general compliance with the same in a spirit of sincere co-operation is earnestly recommended.

Albany, N. Y., January 2, 1912.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

**NEVER**

1. Never put your trust in a fireproof building — remember that the contents are not fireproof.
2. Never insure your property for more than its value.
3. Never permit a stove to be set up without a metal protection being placed on the floor under the stove.
4. Never permit a stove pipe to come in contact with a partition — see to it that there is an open space around it.
5. Never allow swinging lamps or gas brackets near a window.
6. Never use paper shades or paper or cotton decorations on your lamps.
7. Never use cotton or other flimsy material for decorations either in store windows or on Christmas trees.
8. Never allow children to light candles on Christmas trees.
9. Never throw hot ashes in a wooden barrel or in alleys or on the street nor permit them to be piled up against buildings or fences.
10. Never start a bonfire near a building.
11. Never permit a child to start a bonfire or go near it.
12. Never permit rubbish, greasy rags, paper and useless waste to accumulate in and around buildings.
13. Never put kindling wood in the oven.
14. Never hang clothing near the stove or stove pipe.

15. Never smoke in bed.

16. Never throw a lighted cigar, cigarette or ashes from your pipe in a place where it might start a fire.

17. Never light a match unless you want to start a fire for something that is needed.

18. Never leave matches around where children can reach them.

19. Never permit children under ten years of age to handle matches.

20. Never light a match in a closet or attic where clothes are kept — the head of the match may fly off and set the clothing on fire.

21. Never use any kind of a match except a safety match.

22. Never permit gasoline, benzine or naphtha to be kept in the house.

23. Never permit gasoline, benzine or naphtha to be kept in anything but an airtight metal can, painted red.

24. Never allow anyone to wash clothes or other articles in gasoline, benzine or naphtha in the house.

25. Never throw gasoline, benzine or naphtha into a sink, cess-pool or sewer.

26. Never start a fire with kerosene oil, benzine or naphtha.

27. Never fill a lamp or gasoline stove when it is lighted.

28. Never throw water on flames which start from kerosene oil, as it tends to spread the blaze. Smother the flames with a rug, quilt or heavy clothing.

29. Never clean beds with highly inflammable liquids.

30. Never polish a stove while there is any fire in it.

31. Never leave a lamp burning when you leave the house.

32. Never leave a lamp with the light turned down low — it is liable to cause an explosion.

33. Never celebrate the Fourth of July by shooting toy pistols, firecrackers, Roman candles, skyrockets and other dangerous explosives.

#### ALWAYS

1. Always study to prevent fires in your house or place of business.

2. Always give attention to fire prevention — “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

3. Always remember that to have fire prevention in your home is better than to mourn over the remains of your beloved ones or the sympathy of your neighbors over your loss.

4. Always remember that a house of merriment is better than a house of mourning.

5. Always be prepared to put fires out before they become dangerous.

6. Always be prepared in case of fire to save every person in your building — plan before the fire occurs.

7. Always know where the nearest fire alarm box is situated, and keep the call number of your fire department in plain sight near the telephone.

8. Always call the fire department as soon as the fire is discovered.

9. Always see that fire drills are held at least once a week in every institution, school or factory.

10. Always keep your supply of matches in metal boxes throughout the house.

11. Always remember that the flames of the match, improperly, carelessly, thoughtlessly or wantonly applied, result in the destruction of property and in death.

12. Always extinguish a lighted match before you throw it away.

13. Always insist on having an outside shut-off attached to your gas supply pipe so that the gas may be turned off from the street.

14. Always avoid rubber hose connections for your gas stoves.

15. Always see that all kerosene oil is kept in a closed metal can in a safe place.

16. Always see that all lamps are filled by daylight, burners kept clean and wicks changed often.

17. Always have your chimneys, stove pipes and stove examined and cleaned once a year to avoid any danger of fire.

18. Always see that your stove or range is in good condition and that no spark or live coal can fall on the floor.

19. Always see that all ashes are placed in a metal, tightly-closed receptacle.

20. Always keep your buildings clean and free from rubbish, etc.

21. Always have a full pail of water on each floor in the house to put out a starting fire.

22. Always insist on fire-resisting material to cover the roofs of your buildings — a shingle roof is the best kind of a fire catcher.

23. Always keep fire escapes in good condition, well painted and clear of all obstructions.

24. Always have your steam boilers examined twice a year.

25. Always have a stationary iron ladder leading to the roof of your building permanently in place instead of a movable wooden ladder.

#### CONCLUSION

Always remember that all fires are the same size at the start.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRE DRILLS IN SCHOOLS

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THOMAS J. AHEARN, *State Fire Marshal, Albany, N. Y.*

### SCHOOL FIRE DRILLS

Fire drills are aimed, not so much at the fire as at the panic usually accompanying it.

Prevent the panic.

See that the fire-alarm system works.

See that the exit facilities are sufficient and unobstructed.

Look to the orderly formation of the lines.

Secure orderly exit of the pupils.

March them two by two. Let them hold hands or link arms. Let there be music or singing to divert their minds.

Teachers should follow to be sure that no child has been left behind. Sometimes the teacher or an older child might lead, but if the teacher gets too far from the end of the line he or she might not be able to get back to take care of stragglers.

Older children may be detailed as monitors to look after stragglers or absentees.

Older and stronger children should lead to prevent overcrowding.

Boys should lead and girls follow, or separate exits should be taken. Boys often trample girls in a rush and girls are always sure to be frightened at boys coming down behind them.

Success depends on prompt discovery of fire and sounding of signals.

Alarm boxes should be at accessible distances, transmitting alarms throughout the entire building and showing the floor on which there is fire.

Children should be taught in the course of drills to overcome obstructions, to be prepared to meet them at the time of actual fire.

Post notices and distribute handbills or cards that a fire drill is to be introduced. Later distribute a second notice, giving details about the drill. Give copies of these notices to all that they may take them home and learn them or have them fully explained. Distribute the final notice, giving the rules and explicit directions to be followed.



Schools should have individual signal boxes connected directly with the local fire department.

Fire drills should be to the fire escapes as well as to the exits.

Fire drills should conclude with the continued march of the children out of and away from the school in different directions.

Fire drills should aim at a quick dismissal, without going for coats or hats.

Fire drills should be had frequently but at irregular and secret times. Repetition will familiarize children with their duties and, if fire does break out, they will not be taken unawares.

Have printed copies of these rules posted conspicuously in schools.

Occasionally have a fire-fighting instruction program. There should be short talks on fire prevention, evils of carelessness, need of cleanliness in homes and surroundings, and damage by fire to life and property. These lessons should be free from excitement and addressed to the common sense of the pupils, rather than to their feelings and imagination. Their feelings should not be roused by stories of the horrors of fires or reference to any particular disaster. They should be interested in simple means of fire fighting and handling materials which come under their daily observation at home or at school; that most fires are of the same size at the start, the flame of a match carelessly handled or thrown away; a candle, a lamp, an oil or gasoline stove, spark from a locomotive, a burning cigarette or cigar carelessly thrown away, and that any one of these may cause great loss of life and property.

Keep call number of fire department in clear sight near telephone and call fire department instantly.

Reports should be made, from time to time, of the fire drills and their execution.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND EXECUTION OF EXIT DRILLS FOR FACTORIES

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THOMAS J. AHEARN, *State Fire Marshal, Albany, N. Y.*

### PREFATORY NOTE

The primary object of the exit drill is to determine if the building is properly designed so that in the emergency of a fire its occupants would be able to effect their escape readily without the probability of injury from stairway, fire escape, or other congestion which inevitably causes panic. This test should be occasionally repeated to insure the continuous maintenance of safe conditions.

### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

*Organization and Duties.*— All factory exit drills should be subject to the direction of a supervisory organization constituted as follows: Chief engineer of exit drill, floor chiefs, room captains, stairway and fire escape guards, searchers and inspectors.

*Chief Engineer of Exit Drill.*— Should be some one whose position would command respect and insure compliance with all orders and instructions relating to the drills.

*General Duties of Chief Engineer of Exit Drill.*— He will have charge of all matters pertaining to exit drills, practice maneuvers and organization, and will designate all persons to fill the positions above mentioned. He will fix the time for making drills and rigidly enforce measures of discipline for failure on the part of any employee to fully observe all the rules and requirements; by personal inspection he should see that over-crowding in work rooms, or elsewhere, is prevented, and that sufficient space is given to aisles and passageways to permit quick access to all of the exits.

*Floor Chiefs.*— Care should be exercised in the selection of these men or women, as upon them largely depends the efficiency and success of the drills. Where department foremen (or women) or factory superintendents possess the requisite qualifications their selection is to be preferred. It is important, however, that they have the trust and confidence of their employees generally, with a

fair degree of self-possession and capability of speaking the language of the operatives.

*Duties of Floor Chiefs.*— The floor chief shall have immediate charge of all employees or operatives employed on his floor in all matters pertaining to exit drills. He shall be held responsible for the enforcement of all rules and will report to the Chief Engineer any employees who wilfully neglect their proper observance.

He shall see that each movement corresponding to the alarm signal is promptly and properly executed and shall personally supervise the sounding of the general building alarm on his floor. He shall be further responsible for the condition of all aisles and passageways, and will see that chairs, benches and stock are promptly removed to insure unobstructed passageways.

When, by prearrangement in drill practice or as a result of actual fire, it may be necessary to depart from the regular instructions as regards selection and the use of exits, such change will be at the sole direction of the floor chief.

*Room Captains.*— Whenever floors are subdivided into two or more rooms the floor chief will be assisted by the room captains. For floors of large area, the floor captains should designate a supervisor for every fifty employees, to assist in maintaining the necessary control and discipline. For these latter positions it may be frequently found desirable to make selections from the forewomen.

Room captains should be chosen from those highest in authority, preferably a foreman or work boss. The same general care in their selection should be exercised as indicated for the floor chiefs.

*Duties of Room Captains.*— They should perform the same general duties in their respective rooms as are prescribed for the floor chief, subject to the latter's direction and supervision, excepting that they shall have no authority to change the assignment of exits, nor sound the general building alarm unless under the direction of the floor chief.

*Stairway Guards.*— For these positions men are to be preferred; they should be strong and alert, capable of acting quickly in emergencies. Two men selected from each floor should be assigned to each exit, stairway or fire escape.

*Duties of Guards.*— Guards are to be subject to the orders of the floor chief or room captains, and shall see that the march from the rooms and in descending the stairway or fire escape is orderly and without crowding and at uniform speed, with careful observance of spacing between files. They shall be especially watchful of persons stumbling or falling to prevent trampling, and no conditions should be allowed which require a halt after the exit march has started.

Guards should be stationed as follows: One guard on the room side of the door leading from the room to the stairways or fire escape who shall see that the door is opened promptly after the first signal and is kept open until all the occupants have left the room and then that it be closed, and one guard on landing midway on staircase descending to the next floor below. Where stair exits have sharp bends or are poorly lighted, additional guards should be provided as required. All the foregoing officers should have a first and second assistant to help in the general work and to take charge, by seniority, in the case of the absence of the officer.

*Searchers.*— There should be at least one man and one woman searcher on each floor with alternates. They should be cool-headed and strong.

*Duties of Searchers.*— Searchers should immediately after the signal visit the toilet rooms and any room in which there may be occupants who cannot hear the signal. They must look out for any people who may become hysterical and faint.

*Inspectors.*— An inspector selected from among the employees should be appointed to examine each morning the condition of all stairways, fire escapes and roof exits, if any, and to report immediately to the chief of exit drill any obstruction found thereon or any unusual condition. He should also see that all doors leading to stairways or fire escape exits open outwardly in such a way as not to obstruct the passageway, and will immediately report any found locked or obstructed to the floor chief or chief engineer.

During the winter season attention should be given to any existing fire escapes where exposed to accumulations of ice or snow, and whenever so found, immediate steps should be taken for its prompt removal.

In addition to the above, provision should be made for a daily inspection and test each morning of the alarm system and of all signaling devices; report thereof to be made to the chief engineer.

*Drill Exercise.*—Exit drills should be held as often as necessary, depending upon the design of the building, the character of the industry, intelligence of employees, etc., and should include everyone in the building. The employees should always be dismissed at night by the regular test signal.

It is advisable that the alarms announcing the drills for each trial should originate on different floors in order to give different people an opportunity to learn how to act and have the signal sent when they discover a fire, and to afford practice in changing the order of precedence for possession of stairways or fire escapes, if the design of the building requires the latter to be used; excepting that the line of march may be so arranged as to take advantage of the additional time required in the descent of those from the upper floors, by dismissing such of the lower floors as would not delay the egress of the former.

A further exception to the rule should be made where buildings are divided by fire walls having protected openings, which would allow the transfer of all the occupants on a given floor in the fire section to an adjoining section on the same floor in the building, or by means of doors or a balcony to adjoining buildings or where provision is made for ascending to roof exits that may lead to a safe retreat, either on or in an adjoining building.

In assigning stations the first consideration is to man the aisles leading to each exit from the fire district and to prevent pushing and overcrowding. As far as possible, the aisle guards will endeavor to effect line formation, in order that the approach to the exit may be as orderly as possible. At all times special consideration should be given to women and children.

Employees who are not members of the section in which they may find themselves at the time of the test, upon the first signal, should be at attention and assembly for the line formation. Where the public is present and fire conditions permit, the line should be led off to other exits than those to which the public may be crowding.

Drill practice for tests should closely approximate military precision. It should be orderly and without confusion, and the movements should be simple and as few in number as possible. All movements should lead in the direction of the exits and follow in response to gong strokes.

The first alarm will consist of a series of strokes on a single tap gong (twice repeated), indicating the floor from which the alarm is given. Upon the first stroke of this alarm all employees will immediately cease work, rise, and as far as possible, shut off power to machines.

Upon the first stroke of the drill gong each operative will remove the stock, chairs or benches nearest him in the aisles, placing same either under or on top of the work table or machine. Before the sounding of the second stroke all aisles and passageways should be cleared of obstructions and the operatives should stand ready for line formation, which should be announced by the second stroke.

The next movement should be to march to the door of exit passage in single or double file. If in double file, couples should link arms for mutual support, the women using a free hand to raise their skirts to prevent tripping themselves or those in their immediate rear, especially on the stairs or fire escapes, and each file will move forward observing a uniform distance between couples to prevent touching. The line should start on motion signal of either the floor chief or room captains, and continue on to the stairway and descend, being subject only to the signals of the stairway guards.

No employee or other persons should be permitted to attempt to secure clothing or street apparel from locker or cloak-room.

Drill exercises should aim to bring into practice as often as possible all of the signals as mentioned, to insure against possible misunderstanding at a critical time.

Upon reaching the street the line should be led away to a safe distance to prevent crowding and confusion around the exit, and for this purpose one of the room chiefs or test supervisors from the first or nearest street floor should be assigned to the duty of leading the line away from the building.

Elevator attendants should be instructed to take cars immediately upon the first sound of the building alarm to the floor indicated and hold themselves subject to the orders of the floor chief. In high buildings of the fire resistive type, the operator should be instructed to take his elevator into the fire zone and receive passengers and then if conditions favor such a procedure, discharge them only a few floors below the fire zone. Employees should be instructed to leave at that point and go down the stairways. If this procedure can be carried out much valuable time and many lives may be saved. The usual difficulty, however, is that all stairways and halls are crowded so that the elevators must run to the ground.

*Assignment of Exits.*—The assignment of exits will depend primarily upon their number, capacity and location and to some extent on their arrangement. An exit discharging horizontally into another building or into another section of the same building, which is cut off by a fire wall having standard protected openings, will accommodate as many persons as a separate and exclusive stairway of the same width for each story, and with the possibilities of danger greatly reduced.

Where conditions permit, it would be desirable in drills to use the regular entrances for exit purposes on account of their familiarity to the employees constantly using them. In their selection, however, consideration should be given to possible exposure by local hazards, such as proximity to heating and power plants and any hazardous processes or locations connected with the premises. It is also important in arranging the regular exit to allow one or more, if possible as entrances for firemen. The assignment of exits for different floors should first be based on approximate estimates of their relative discharging capacities, when as a result of actual tests based on these estimates, the distribution to each exit can be revised so that the time consumed will average about the same for all. In these trials every available exit, including those reached by way of the roof, should be considered.

Frequently the arrangement of exits may be such as to permit a safer and more rapid dismissal from an upper floor by using the regular exits to one of the lower floors in order to reach an exit discharging on another side of the building. Combinations of this kind should be utilized wherever possible.

Signs to indicate locations of all stairways, fire escapes and other exits should be displayed in the main aisles throughout building. For this purpose it is believed that the hollow iron sign with the letters cut in each side against a white background, are the most effective. These signs may be illuminated for use in any dark sections of the building.

*Notification.*—For the purpose of sounding a general building alarm, gongs or horns of suitable size to insure being heard above the noise of occupancy, such as moving machinery, etc., should be installed. These gongs or horns should simultaneously indicate by strokes the floor from which alarm is given, which should be twice repeated.

The alarm signal system, however, is one over which this Department has no jurisdiction; the Industrial Board connected with the Labor Bureau is empowered to make rules and regulations as to installing of alarm signals.

The use of the box stations should be restricted as far as possible, in order to confine their use to the floor chief or his assistants, as conditions may require.

Fire alarm signal systems should be used only for drill purposes or fire alarm signals, but should be tested out a certain hour each day in order to see that the system is working properly and also to keep the employees accustomed to their use so as to prevent a nervous shock of a first unfamiliar gong tap which might unfit a person for immediate emergency action.

The power-plant engineer, upon the first signal of the building alarm, should be instructed to shut off power to machines and shafting throughout the building, except in cases where it would affect the operation of the fire pumps, elevators or the lighting system.

A time and place for discussing drills with floor captains, etc., should be frequently arranged so that errors and improvements in drill can be pointed out and discussed.

*In Case of Fire.*—It shall be duty of the specified floor officer to see that an alarm is sent in from one of the call boxes located on the floor where the fire occurred and instructions should be given to all operatives to send in an alarm whenever a fire is discovered. An alarm should be sent in without delay, notifying the



city fire department and an observance of this rule is absolutely essential. It is desirable to have this rule enforced not only for the purpose of notifying the factory fire brigade but in order that the City Department should receive prompt notice of a fire. Some responsible person in the office should be designated to immediately call up Fire Headquarters, the number of which is posted on the TELEPHONE CARD, and another person designated to promptly ring the auxiliary box in the office, if one is provided, or else proceed to the nearest fire alarm box, turn in an alarm, and remain for the purpose of directing the firemen to the building. Each one of these persons should have someone designated to perform these duties in case of their absence.

*Organization of Fire Brigade.*—A Fire Brigade consisting of a sufficient number of operatives should be organized. The chief engineer should see that they are thoroughly instructed in the use of fire hose, fire extinguishers, or other fire fighting apparatus entrusted to their charge, and that the fire fighting apparatus be kept in proper condition.

He should assign the particular fire fighting apparatus to be used by each member of the fire brigade, and a card should be posted adjacent to each apparatus with the full name of the member of the fire brigade to whose care it has been designated.

The fire alarm signal designates a particular floor, and it should be the duty of all the members of the factory fire brigade to hurriedly proceed, without unnecessarily interfering with the egress of the other operatives from the building, to the floor from which the alarm sounded; report to the floor chief in charge of the particular floor, and take orders from him in addition to the instructions of the chief engineer.

#### IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Immediately send in an alarm by operating nearest fire alarm box.

Telephone without delay fire headquarters and send in an alarm from auxiliary box or nearest city fire alarm box.

#### WHEN ALARM APPARATUS SOUNDS IN WORKROOM

Operatives must

Stop work.

Shut off power.

Stop machines.

Shut off gas and other open flames.

Close doors and windows opening upon or under fire escapes.

Put chairs, stools and other obstructions on top or under benches to clear the passageway.

Form line promptly with front of column facing the usual egress aisle and wait word of command from floor chief.

#### AT COMMAND TO MARCH

March in a rapid orderly manner from building as instructed, not crowding upon those immediately in front of you.

Preserve the interval in the line between yourself and those in front of you.

Retain formation until dismissed or the line is returned to building.

Women and children always have the right of way.

#### DON'T

Don't run.

Don't lag behind, breaking up columns.

Don't scream or make unnecessary noise.

Don't laugh or talk.

Don't cause confusion.

Don't remain in toilet or dressing rooms.

Don't return for your clothing.

Don't try to use elevators unless commanded to.

Don't attempt to leave place in line until you return to the building.

Don't attempt to leave building except in accordance with fire drill regulations.

Don't fail to assist in carrying out instructions.

For any further information address Thomas J. Ahearn, State Fire Marshal, Capitol Building, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT STATE FIRE MARSHAL

*Specifications for Fire Escapes*

Balconies shall be not less than four feet wide.

*Brackets.*— Not less than  $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ " edgewise, or  $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ " angle iron and spaced not more than three feet apart with braces not less than one inch square iron and must extend two-thirds the width of the balcony with one-inch bolt ends through wall with  $5 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " washers and nut on inside of wall.

*Top Rail.*—  $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " iron or  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ " angle iron rail around balcony not less than three feet high.

*Bottom Rail.*—  $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " iron or  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ " angle iron. Rails must go through wall with washers on nut on inside.

*Connecting or Filling-in Bars.*— Top and bottom rails may be connected by three-quarter-inch square bars not more than three feet apart with  $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ " crossbars well riveted on top and bottom rail with crosses. Filling-in bars may be one-half round or square iron not more than six inches apart and well riveted to top and bottom rails.

*Flooring.*—  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " iron slats riveted to batten  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " each and spaced  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " between slats or  $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ " slats placed edgewise not over  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " apart with three rows of thimbles strung on wrought-iron rods running through and well fastened at end. Flooring to be fastened to bottom rail with  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " wrought-iron clips not less than four feet apart.

*Stairs.*— Stairs shall not be less than two feet wide and placed at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees nor more than sixty degrees. Stringers must be not less than  $6 \times \frac{1}{4}$ " iron or two stringers  $2 \times \frac{3}{8}$ " iron, one on front and one on back of treads and well riveted or bolted to treads. Treads to be not less than six inches wide. Riser nine inches high. Treads may be constructed the same as flooring with  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ " angle-iron noses on front of tread and to be riveted to  $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{16}$ " angle iron on ends that fasten to stringers.

*Stairway Openings.*— Stairway openings on each balcony shall be of size sufficient to provide clear headway and in no case shall they be less than twenty-one inches wide and three feet six inches long.

*Balance Drop Stairs.*— Must not be less than two feet wide and must be balanced from a bracket above, cut through the wall with bolt in same as bracket with bolt and washer and to have iron sheaves on front of bracket for wire cable to pass through which is attached to stairs on the end and balance weight on the other end.

*Balcony on Top Floor.*— The balcony on top shall be provided with a gooseneck ladder leading to and above the roof and securely fastened to the building.

The foregoing describes what will be exacted and deemed a suitable means of escape from building but is not planned as a bar to devising as efficient or perhaps better escape.

Plans for escape must be forwarded to this office for approval.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT STATE FIRE MARSHAL

*To all Assistants of the Department:*

I call your special attention to the imperative need of the utmost caution in reporting and investigating incendiary fires.

Read carefully sections 354, 369, 372, 373 and 374 as they specify your duties, powers and compensation.

Keep personal notes of your work to help your memory if your testimony is required.

Investigate every fire or explosion and determine whether it was the result of carelessness or design.

Begin such investigation immediately.

If of suspicious origin or incendiary, notify the State Fire Marshal at once.

But a fire is not necessarily incendiary merely because its origin is unknown.

If you believe a formal investigation necessary as to a suspicious or incendiary fire, notify the State Fire Marshal immediately.

If you think a fire incendiary, give fully your reason and the facts on the back of the blank report — a blank report is absolutely useless.

Incendiary fire investigations should be quietly conducted, giving nothing out prematurely so as not to defeat the ends of jus-

tice. Under section 369 you have power to conduct the investigation in private.

Collect and preserve any physical evidence of arson with notes of finding.

The importance of dating the report is evident. It will show when the fire originated, when reported, your diligence and the promptitude of the Department.

Fill out carefully the blanks and the forms sent to you. Write your reports legibly, concisely and yet full enough. Inadequate, general and inexact reports are of no service. Do not fail to sign them.

Have a photo taken of arson evidence and transmit it with your report, indorsing it properly.

Unless the report is properly made out you can not be paid.

Time consumed in investigating fires must be accurately stated.

Payments will only be made for services actually rendered and expenses actually laid out.

Expense accounts must be made out conscientiously and in detail, giving the date, name and location of the fire and number of miles traveled.

I ask your help toward wiping out incendiarism and reducing the fire waste by your activity in these investigations, reliable reports and personal interest in the discharge of your duties.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

## MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

#### REPORT

#### *Inspection of Premises*

Owner . . . . .  
 Business . . . . .  
 Address . . . . .  
 City, Town or Village . . . . .  
 County . . . . .  
 Date of Inspection . . . . .  
 Inspected by . . . . .

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

*Report of Building Inspection for Fire Appliances*

Premises situated at.....

|       |         |               |
|-------|---------|---------------|
| ..... | City    | } County..... |
| ..... | Town    |               |
| ..... | Village |               |

Name of owner .....

Address of owner .....

Name of occupant.....

Inspected by ..... Date.....

Purpose for which building is used.....

(If hotel or theatre, give name.)

Size of building ..Area.... No. of stories.... Material.....

Number of occupants.....

*Interior Stairways*

Number and location..... Construction..... Width.....

*Exits*

Number..... Width..... Is location suitable?.....

If not, why?.....

Is there any ladder to the roof?.... Portable or stationary?....

Do exit doors open outwardly?.....

Are the exits ample and suitable as means of escape?.....

If not, why?.....

What parts of the building are without suitable means of egress in  
case of fire?.....

.....

*Elevators and Shafts*

Any elevators?..... How many?.....

Are platforms enclosed?..... If so, how and by what  
material?.....Are the shafts enclosed?..... If so, how and by what  
material?.....Are the shaft doors fireproof?..... Are the windows and  
doors in shaft fitted with wire glass?.....

*Boilers*

Any steam boilers in building?.....  
 If so, how many..... Used for power or heating?.....  
 Average steam pressure carried.....Lbs.  
 Date of last inspection.....  
 Name of company making inspection.....  
 Has certificate been filed with this office?.....

*Pumps*

Normal capacity..... Gallons per minute..... Power.....  
 Kind..... Size.....

*Heating*

How is building heated.....  
 .....

*Lighting*

\* How is building lighted? Kerosene, gas, electricity.  
 If lighted by electricity give source of supply and system of  
 wiring.....  
 Number of arc lamps.....  
 Number of incandescent lamps.....  
 \* If lighted by gas, state whether city gas, acetylene gas or gasoline  
 vapor.  
 If acetylene gas, give location and full description of generating  
 plant, including the make and capacity thereof.....  
 .....

If gasoline vapor, give location, make and capacity of storage tank,  
 generating apparatus and description of piping.....  
 .....

How many gas jets?..... Are gas jets protected by glass  
 or wire globes?.....

If lighted by kerosene, describe system of storage and capacity  
 .....

How many lamps used?.....

Any red globes indicating exits?.....

---

\* Cross out all words not applicable to the case in hand.

### *Outside Escapes*

Number and location.....  
 ..... Width of balconies.....  
 Width of outer stairways.....  
 Width of treads.....Space between treads.....  
 Access.....  
 Guarded by hand rails or netting..... Escapes suitable  
 for employees or occupants.....  
 If not, why?.....  
 † Escapes are in good repair, insecure, defective, broken, rusty,  
 unpainted, dilapidated, well painted.  
 Are the fire escapes reached through doors or windows?.....  
 If windows, how constructed and how high are sills from floor?..  
 Are windows and doors adjoining fire escapes fitted with wire  
 glass?.....

### *Interior Protection*

Number of stand pipes.....  
 Location..... Diameter..... Any outside  
 siamese connections?.....  
 Hose for standpipes, diameter.....  
 \* Heavy, medium, light, rubber, canvas.  
 \* Perfect. Little worn. Badly worn. Defective. Rotted.  
 Does hose length protect the whole of each floor?.....  
 Sprinkling system installed.....  
 On what floors.....  
 Liquid chemical extinguishers..... Number on each floor.....  
 Name of manufacturer or brand.....  
 Fire pails..... Number on each floor.....  
 Fire axes..... Number on each floor.....  
 Are employees or occupants instructed in the use of apparatus?  
 .....  
 How?.....  
 .....

---

\* Cross out all words not applicable to the case in hand.

† The entries under this heading should be "Free," "Obstructed," etc., and in case of hospitals and other institutions receiving bed patients note should be made if escapes permit handling of bedridden patients, surgical cases, etc., without injury. Note should also be made of the ventilators and skylights as affecting fire dangers.



*Fire Drills*

Are they organized among employees or occupants?.....  
 How often practiced?.....  
 Are both outside and interior stairways used in drills?.....

*Fire Alarm Connections*

Is there a box in the building?..... How near is a  
 street box? .....

Is a telephone installed?..... How near is the  
 local fire department?.....

*Outside Facilities*

Number of hydrants..... Size of mains.....  
 Is water pressure sufficient?.....  
 Elevated water tanks..... How filled?.....  
 Are the tanks higher than the roof?.....  
 Capacity of tank.....  
 Any fire hose?.....

*Rubbish*

Is any rubbish, waste paper, etc., stored in attic, cellar or else-  
 where?.....

*Oils, Explosives and Chemicals*

For what used?..... Where stored?.....  
 .....  
 Are the fire laws and ordinances complied with?.....  
 .....

*Recommendations*

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY, N. Y.

*This report, properly filled out, to be returned to the office of the State Fire Marshal sixty days after service of violation.*

Report of reinspection of premises made for the purpose of ascertaining what action has been taken on the orders of the State Fire Marshal as contained in notice of violation served.....

Date of reinspection.....

Location of premises.....

City

Town

Village

County

Orders have been complied with in the following manner:

.....  
.....  
.....

*Assistant State Fire Marshal.*

(Local Title).....

Describe fully in the order as shown on the original violation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

CAPITOL, ALBANY

SIR:— Complaint has been made to me that the premises....

..... are, in their present condition,  
a violation of section 356, chapter 434, Laws of 1913.

By reason of.....

You will therefore cause the same to be remedied in the following manner.....  
within ten days from the date of service of this notice or be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each day of your neglect to comply with this order.

Your attention is called to section 356, chapter 434, Laws of 1913, indorsed hereon....

.....  
State Fire Marshal.

To.....

STATE FIRE MARSHAL OF NEW YORK

NOTICE OF VIOLATION AND ORDER TO MAKE SECURE

To.....

No.....

Section 356, Chapter 434, Laws of 1913

§ 356. *Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect other property.*—The state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire-alarm apparatus or extinguishing equipment, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property, and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or building. If such order is made by any deputy or assistant to the state fire marshal such owner, lessee or occupant may, within five days, appeal to the state fire marshal, who shall within ten days, review such order and file his decision thereon, and unless by his authority the order is revoked or modified it shall remain in full force and be obeyed by such owner, lessee or occupant. Such owner, lessee or occupant may have the order or the final determination on appeal of an order issued by the state fire marshal reviewed by a writ of certiorari in a court of competent jurisdiction provided proceedings for such review are begun within ten days after such order has been served or appeal finally determined.

The service of any such order shall be made upon the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises to whom it is directed by either delivering a true copy of same to such owner, lessee or occupant personally or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises; whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner, lessee or occupant of premises such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a true copy of the said order, or, if such owner, lessee or occupant is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the last known post-office address of said owner, lessee or occupant.

Any owner, lessee or occupant failing to comply with such order within ten days after said appeal shall have been determined, or, if no appeal is taken, then within ten days after the service of the said order, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day's neglect thereafter.

The penalty herein provided may be recovered in an action brought in any court of the county where such property is located, in the name of the people of the state under the direction of the state fire marshal or any of his assistants herein designated, by an attorney specially designated therefor by the attorney-general or by an attorney designated by the state fire marshal.

Whenever an order has been served requiring the demolition of a building or other structure, of the removal of explosive materials therefrom as hereinbefore provided, and the owner, lessee or occupant thereof has failed to comply with such order or failed to apply to a court to review the order within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may cause such building or other structure to be demolished or such explosive material to be removed and stored elsewhere or destroyed at the discretion of the state fire marshal and the expense incurred by the state fire marshal in such demolition or in the removal of explosive materials and also any penalty recovered, as provided for in this section, shall constitute a first lien upon the premises occupied by such building or structure or where such explosive material was stored.

Whenever an order has been served requiring the installation, alteration or repair of fire escapes or exits upon any building or structure in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose, and the owner, lessee or occupant has failed to comply with said order or within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may, in addition to any other penalty mentioned in this article, prosecute such owner or occupant in the criminal courts, and upon conviction such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable to punishment as for a misdemeanor.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

#### STATE OF NEW YORK

ss.:

COUNTY OF.....

.....Assistant State Fire Marshal of  
City

Village..... County of....., N. Y.  
Town

being duly sworn deposes and says that he is over the age of.....  
years, that on the..... day of....., 191..,  
he served the violation notice pursuant to section 356, chapter 453,  
Laws of 1912, on.....owner, occupant  
therein named of the premises.....

(1) By delivering a true copy of the same to such owner, occupant.

(2) By delivering the same to and leaving it with.....:  
.....in charge of said premises.

(3) That no owner or occupant or person in charge could be found upon the premises and I therefore affixed a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the said premises described in the violation notice.

(4) That said owner of said premises was absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order and I mailed the same to

..... owner in a postal envelope  
directed to him at.....  
that being his last known postoffice address.

That the time which said notice was so served was.....  
o'clock ....M. on the day above mentioned.

Sworn to before me this.....  
day of ....., 191..

NOTE.— Strike out either (1), (2), (3), or (4) not used.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY, N. Y.

*Fees Allowed*

|                                                                                                                     |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Reporting each fire.....                                                                                            | \$0.50    |
| Investigating a suspicious fire under instructions<br>from this department — per diem.....                          | 2.00      |
| Inspecting premises where violations are found —<br>four inspections to constitute a day's work —<br>per diem ..... | 2.00      |
| Serving affidavits .....                                                                                            | 0.50 each |
| Making a reinspection under instructions from this<br>department.....                                               | 0.50 each |
| Actual mileage traveled.....                                                                                        | 0.15 each |
| Necessary notary fees.                                                                                              |           |

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

.....  
.....  
.....

DEAR SIR.— Enclosed you will find two blank vouchers for the  
expenses that you have incurred for the three months ending  
....., 191..., in connection with your duty  
as assistant to the State Fire Marshal.

In filling out the vouchers you are required to give the date of the fire and name of the owner of the premises and the purpose for which the expenses were incurred. One of the vouchers must be sworn to before a notary public. The duplicate voucher need not be sworn to but both must be receipted with your signature upon the face and sent to this office properly filled out.

In figuring the expenses to which you are entitled, you must comply strictly to the requirements of section 374 of the State Fire Marshal's Law, which is as follows:

§ 374. *Compensation of Assistants.* Except in cities having over seventy-five thousand inhabitants all assistants of the state fire marshal not receiving a salary from the state of New York shall receive, upon the audit of the state fire marshal, fifty cents for each report of each separate fire or explosion reported to the state fire marshal and fifty cents for each order served under the provisions of this article, and in addition there shall be paid to such assistants of the state fire marshal, whose duty it shall have been to make and who actually made an investigation or an inspection, the sum of fifteen cents for each mile traveled to the place of fire or explosion or to premises inspected, and, in the discretion of the state fire marshal, where an investigation has been had or an inspection has been made by his direction a sum not to exceed two dollars for each day's services spent in such investigation or inspection, fifty cents for each fire drill held under their supervision and also postage and other actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty under this article.

By strictly adhering to these instructions you will avoid the trouble and inconvenience of having your voucher returned as the office of the State Comptroller, which passes on all vouchers, is very strict in these matters and will not allow any corrections to be made on a voucher once it has been filed.

Payment will be made to you by check from the office of the State Treasurer.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ACCOUNT, PLEASE READ RULES ON  
BACK OF THIS BLANK

*State of New York*, .....

To ..... Dr.

Date. \$..... \$.....

Approved at \$.....

Received payment,

Sign here.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
..... County, } ss.:

.....  
residing at ..... being sworn, says that  
the several sums charged in the annexed account, amounting to  
\$....., for services, disbursements, traveling and other ex-  
penses are correct, and have been actually rendered and necessarily  
incurred and paid by him in the performance of his official  
duties as .....  
that the duty or business, the distances traveled, the places of  
starting and destination, and all the dates and items as mentioned  
and charged therein are correct, and no part thereof has been paid.  
.....

(*Signature of Claimant.*)

Sworn to before me this .....

day of ....., 191..

.....  
*Notary Public.*

#### TAKE NOTICE

To facilitate the examination of your account and insure its  
prompt audit and payment, the following rules *must be strictly  
observed*:

1. This account must be verified by affidavit and receipted in  
advance of payment.
2. No charges of an indefinite character will be allowed, and all  
items must give dates.

3. All charges for purchases must be accompanied by sub-vouchers.

4. Sub-vouchers must be furnished for hotel bills of more than one day, and for all livery charges.

5. Charges for transportation must show starting point and destination.

6. Pullman car charges must have the coupon showing amount paid attached to bill.

7. Put but one item on a line, and if necessary use two or more lines to make the charge distinct and plain.

8. If receipted by stamp, name or initial of person using same must be added.

9. Accounts should cover one month only from first to last day.

## STATE OF NEW YORK

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

#### ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y., .....

.....

.....

SIR:

Enclosed find State Treasurer's check on the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y., for \$.....

.....  
in payment of your account.....

.....

.....

.....

Respectfully yours,

.....

*State Fire Marshal.*



STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

---

*Magazine Report*

(1) .....

(Name of applicant)

a (2) ....., whose business

(Partnership or corporation)

address in the State of New York is.....

desiring to engage in keeping and storing explosives at the place hereinafter described, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of Section 363 of Article 10-a, Chapter 453, Laws 1912, hereby makes the following report to the State Fire Marshal:

1. Location of magazine.....

.....

2. Kind of explosives to be stored.....

Maximum quantity intended to be stored.....pounds.

3. Magazine is distant from nearest building.....feet.

Magazine is distant from nearest highway.....feet.

Application is hereby made to the State Fire Marshal for an inspection of said magazine, and if on such inspection same is found to be constructed in accordance with the specifications provided in Section 361 of said Article, application is hereby made for a determination of the maximum quantity of explosives that may be kept or stored therein, and for a certificate compliance as provided by law.

Dated.....

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

.....  
.....  
.....

SIR:

Your application for a certificate of compliance for your magazine located at.....  
.....  
has been approved. Fee \$.....

Please call for same or enclose money order or check payable to the order of the Department of the State Fire Marshal.

Bring this notice with you or enclose it with your remittance.

Yours truly,

.....

*State Fire Marshal.*

N. B.— No money received except at the office, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

—————

*Certificate of Compliance*

(DUPLICATE)

Whereas .....  
has applied to the State Fire Marshal for an inspection of a  
..... class magazine located at .....  
.....  
.....  
in which it is intended to keep and store explosives; and

Whereas, the State Fire Marshal has caused an inspection of said magazine to be made, and same has been found to be constructed in accordance with the specifications provided in Section

361 of Article 10-a, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912, and the maximum quantity of explosives that may be lawfully kept or stored in said magazine has been determined by the State Fire Marshal by reference to the quantity and distance table set forth in Section 359 of said Article, and the protection afforded by natural features of the ground or by efficient artificial barricade, to be ..... pounds.

THIS CERTIFICATE WITNESSETH:

That said .....  
has complied with all the provisions of said Act and that said .....  
is authorized to keep and store not exceeding ..... pounds  
of explosives in said magazine. The annual license fee for said  
magazine is \$. .... Receipt of the payment whereof for the  
First Year is hereby acknowledged.

WITNESS the signature of the State Fire Marshal at the City of  
Albany, State of New York, on this ..... day of .....,  
191....

Certificate No. ....

*State Fire Marshal.*

This Duplicate certificate of compliance to be posted in magazine.

Certificate No. ....

Part 2.

## SECOND CLASS MAGAZINE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That .....  
of ..... is authorized to maintain a  
Magazine at .....  
and to store therein Explosives not to exceed 50 pounds at any  
time as provided in Section 360, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912.  
Expires ..... 191..

.....

*State Fire Marshal.*

This certificate to be kept in Magazine at All Times.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

I desire to call attention to section 363 of chapter 453, Laws of 1912, copy of which please find enclosed.

This Department has been informed that you are now engaged in handling explosives, and would request that you properly fill out and return to this office one of the enclosed forms for each magazine you are now operating or intend operating in the State of New York outside the limits of the City of New York, as required in the section above referred to.

This law went into effect April 16th last and it is therefore, imperative that you give this matter prompt attention.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

This certificate to be framed and posted in magazine.

Certificate No. ....

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

PART 2

FIRST-CLASS MAGAZINE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ALBANY, ....., 191..

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the ..... day of ....., 191.., the first-class magazine situate .....  
.....  
was Inspected and found to conform with specifications and regulations of Department of State Fire Marshal as provided for in Sec. 361, Chap. 453, Laws of 1912, and permission is hereby granted .....  
to keep or store thereat Explosives not to exceed in quantity ..... pounds.

.....

*State Fire Marshal.*

This Certificate of Compliance shall be valid for One Year from date of issue unless cancelled for cause as provided in Section 363, chapter 453, Laws of 1912.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

December 29, 1913

DEAR SIR:

The State Fire Marshal Law requires this department to keep a daily record of all fires occurring within the State and to make a report on same to the Legislature on or before February 15th of each year. In order to comply with the law it will be necessary for this department to have data required on all fires from January 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

You are therefore instructed to make a report on each fire *not previously reported* and which has occurred within your jurisdiction up to this date and mail the card so that it will reach this office not later than January 10, 1914.

Enclosed you will find expense account blanks for the quarter ending December 31st. Kindly send in your account at your earliest convenience so that it may be audited promptly.

I expect and earnestly solicit your co-operation in this matter.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY, N. Y.

BUREAU OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

ALBANY, . . . . ., 191..

.....  
.....  
.....

SIR:

The Steam Boilers situate at .....  
.....  
and recorded as Boilers No. . . . ., will be tested,  
as required by Section 357, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912, on the

..... day of ..... at ..... o'clock, ...M.,  
or as near that hour as possible.

You will see that the following requirement of the Department  
of State Fire Marshal is complied with —

Your Engineer must be present at the test and be ready to test  
at the above named time.

Boiler must be clean at time of test.

.....,

*Chief Engineer.*

Section 357, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ALBANY, N. Y.

BUREAU OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

ALBANY, ....., 191..

.....

.....

.....

SIR:

The Certification of Inspection of.....  
Steam Boiler No. .... expires .....

You will please notify this office of the location of said boiler,  
as required by regulations of this Department when a date and  
hour will be fixed for a reinspection, and notice of same forwarded  
to you.

.....,

*Chief Engineer.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ALBANY, N. Y.

BUREAU OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

ALBANY, ....., 191..

SIR:

On the Inspection and Test of the STEAM BOILER known as  
Boiler No. .... and Appliances thereof, situate at.....

.....  
it is found to be in an INSECURE AND DANGEROUS CONDITION.

The following changes and alterations are required to render it safe for use, to wit:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....,.....  
.....

You will DISCONTINUE THE USE of said Steam Boiler until such changes and alterations are completed to the satisfaction of the Department of State Fire Marshal as provided by Section 357, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912.

.....,  
*Chief Engineer.*

To .....  
.....  
.....

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

To.....  
.....  
.....

DEAR SIR:

Please supply the following information as soon as possible:

The present location of any steam boiler or boilers which you own, lease or operate.

The name of the Company which insures them, if you have them insured.

Whether they are at present in use or not, if not, state when you will begin to use them.

Yours respectfully,  
.....,  
*Inspector of Steam Boilers.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY  
SECOND NOTICE

.....1913

.....  
.....  
.....

DEAR SIR:

This department has issued bills on .....  
to you for the inspecting of boilers operated by you and same has  
not been paid as yet.

Number of boilers ..... Amount due, \$.....

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention and mail  
check for same and oblige,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. HOEY,  
*Chief Inspector.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

.....  
.....  
.....

SIR:

The certificate of inspection for your boilers located at .....  
.....  
is now ready. Fee, \$.....

Please call for same or enclose money order or check payable  
to the order of the Department of State Fire Marshal.

Bring this notice with you or enclose it with your remittance.

Yours truly,

.....,  
*Chief Engineer.*



Section 357, Chapter 453, Laws of 1912.

\*\*\* A fee of five dollars shall be charged the owner or lessee of each boiler inspected by the inspector of the office of the State Fire Marshal, but not more than the sum of ten dollars shall be collected for the inspection of any one boiler for any year.

\* \* \*

N. B.—No money received except at the office, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY  
BUREAU OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION

.....  
.....  
.....

SIR:

Your attention is called to the following regulation of this Department, which you are required to comply with:

Every owner, agent or other person having charge of and operating any steam boiler, within the State of New York, generating 10 pounds or more per square inch steam pressure, which is required to be inspected by the Department of State Fire Marshal or for which a certificate of inspection has been issued by a duly authorized insurance company, shall have *firmly placed* and permanently secured upon such boiler, a metal number or numbers corresponding with the number of said boiler as it is recorded upon the books of the Department of State Fire Marshal.

The number of your boiler plant situate .....  
as recorded upon the books of this Department is .....,  
and the several boilers in the plant are numbered from left to right  
as .....

These numbers are required to be not less than two inches in length and conspicuously placed upon the boiler.

.....,

*Chief Engineer.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

....., 191..

.....  
.....  
.....

GENTLEMEN:

This is to inform you that this department has received information that you are operating boilers that have not been inspected or insured, or if insured certificates are not filed with this department according to law.

Kindly let us know whether same is correct or not within five days from date or I will be compelled to send an inspector from this department to inspect same and you will be charged accordingly. I am enclosing a copy of section 357, chapter 453, laws of 1912, relative to Boiler inspections.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOHN F. HOEY,  
*Chief Inspector.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

Date .....

Mr. ....

....., N. Y.:

A report on file in this department shows that boiler No..... operated by you at ..... was upon an inspection made by the ..... on ..... 191.., in a defective condition by reason of.....

.....  
.....  
.....

You are therefore directed to cause this defective condition to

be remedied forthwith and file with this department a certificate of inspection by a duly authorized insurance company showing that this order has been complied with.

Should such certificate not be filed within thirty days from the date hereof, this department will cause an inspection to be made as provided in the last clause of Section 355 of the State Fire Marshal's Law, copy of which is printed on the back hereof.

Yours truly,

.....,

*State Fire Marshal.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

#### ORDER IN RELATION TO DEFECTIVE BOILERS

To .....,

....., N. Y.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., ....., 191...

#### *Section 355 of Chapter 451, Laws of 1911*

"The state fire marshal shall also cause to be inspected all boilers in buildings and all other places where same are used for the generation of steam, except where a certificate has been filed certifying that such boilers have been inspected by a duly authorized insurance company. A fee of five dollars shall be charged the owner or lessee of each boiler inspected by the inspector of the office of the state fire marshal."

## THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

### FIRE REPORT

Location..... No.... City, Town or Village..... County....  
 Date..... Time..... Signal.....  
 Class of structure..... Extended damages.....  
 Stories ..... Material .....  
 No. of families to Floor. If Tenement or Flat.....  
 Name of Owner.....  
 Address .....  
 Estimate Damage to Structure \$. .... Insurance Carried \$. ....

Estimate Damage to Structure \$. . . . . Insurance Carried \$. . . . .  
 Where Fire Originated. . . . .  
 Occupied by . . . . .  
 As . . . . .  
 Cause of Fire. . . . .

| Date  | Arrived | Left  |
|-------|---------|-------|
| ..... | .....   | ..... |
| ..... | .....   | ..... |
| ..... | .....   | ..... |

(See other side for report.)

(BACK) . . . .

Suspicious . . . . . Testimony taken. . . . .  
 Report . . . . .  
 . . . . .

Signature . . . . .  
 Address . . . . .

*Assistant Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
 ALBANY

Mr. . . . .  
 . . . . .

DEAR SIR:

There was a fire reported by you on. . . . .  
 of . . . . .

Kindly let me know the amount of insurance paid by the Insurance Company to the party having the loss as soon as possible.

Thanking you in advance for same, I remain,

Yours very truly,

.....,  
*Chief Inspector.*

SUBPOENA

(Sec. 369, Chapter 453, of the Laws of 1912.)

*In the Name of the People of the State of New York:*

To . . . . .  
 . . . . . GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, That all business and excuses being laid

aside, you and each of you appear and attend before.....  
 ..... Fire Marshal of the State of New York, on the  
 ..... day of ....., 191., at.....  
 .....  
 at ..... o'clock in the .....noon, to testify and give  
 evidence in relation to what you know about.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 then and there to be investigated by the said Fire Marshal, and for  
 failure to attend and be examined as a witness you will be pun-  
 ished as for contempt of court.

WITNESS, Thomas J. Ahearn, Fire Marshal of the State of New  
 York, this .....day of ..... one thou-  
 sand nine hundred .....

.....,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss:  
 COUNTY OF ..... }

....., being duly sworn says that he is  
 over the age of ..... years; that on the ..... day of  
 ....., 191., he served the within subpoena  
 on ....., the person  
 therein named by delivering to and leaving with him a true copy  
 of the same, and at the same time paid him the sum of.....  
 mileage on same and \$0.50 for his services, and that he knew the  
 person so served to be the person described in the within subpoena.

Sworn to before me this .....day of ....., 191..

#### SUBPOENA

The following is a copy of Sec. 372, Chap. 453, Laws of 1912:

WITNESSES. Any witness who refuses to obey a summons of the state fire  
 marshal, his deputies or assistants, or who refuses to be sworn or to testify,  
 or who disobeys any lawful order of the state fire marshal, his deputies or  
 his assistants in relation to an investigation instituted by him or them, or  
 fails or refuses to produce any books, paper or document touching on any  
 matter under investigation or examination, or who is guilty of any contem-  
 tuous act after being summoned to appear before him, or either of them, to  
 give testimony in relation to any matter or subject under examination or  
 investigation as aforesaid, may be punished as for contempt of court. Each  
 person summoned to appear and testify before the state fire marshal or any  
 of his deputies and assistants shall receive from the state treasurer upon the  
 audit of the state fire marshal, for mileage and fees, such sum or sums, as  
 provided for witnesses in section thirty-three hundred and eighteen of the  
 code of civil procedure.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

SIR:

This Department is advised that you are violating the State law forbidding smoking in factories.

Chapter 194, Laws of 1913, provides that "No person shall smoke in any factory. A notice of such prohibition shall be posted in every entrance hall and every elevator car, and in every stair hall and room on every floor of such factory in English and also in such other language or languages as the State Fire Marshal shall direct. The State Fire Marshal shall enforce the provisions of this subdivision." Such cards are furnished by this Department.

A violation of this statute is punishable, for the first offence, by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offence, not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both; for a third, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment for not more than sixty days or both.

Your premises will soon be again examined. If you continue to violate the law the matter will be placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for action.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

SIR:

This Department is advised that you are not complying with the State law relative to Factory Fire Drills.

Under Chapter 203, Laws of 1913, in every factory building over two stories in height, in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor, a fire drill which will con-

duct all the occupants of such building to a place of safety and in which all the occupants of said building shall participate simultaneously, shall be conducted at least once a month.

A violation of this statute is punishable, for the first offence, by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offence, not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both; for a third, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both. Refusal to take part in the drills is punishable as disorderly conduct.

Your premises will soon be again examined. If you continue to violate the law the matter will be placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for action.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

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#### NOTICE

*To Fire and Police Departments and the Law Officers:*

DEAR SIR.—Your attention is hereby called to the provisions of chapter 303 of the Laws of 1913, amending section 379 of the State Fire Marshal Law.

They are as follows: “The State Fire Marshal is hereby authorized and empowered to formulate and adopt suitable regulations upon each of the subjects in his jurisdiction and from time to time make amendments thereto. He shall cause a copy of such regulations to be filed with the clerk of each county, town or village, and it shall be the duty of members of the fire and police departments, and of the legally constituted law officers of each city, town or village, to assist the State Fire Marshal in the enforcement of this article and the regulations made thereunder.”

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

*To Municipal Fire Marshals, Fire Chiefs, Inspectors and all other Assistants of the Department:*

GENTLEMEN.— Your attention is hereby called to the following new and important provisions of law affecting the Department:

Chapter 332, Laws of 1912, requires automatic sprinklers in factories over seven stories or 90 feet in height, where more than 200 people are regularly employed.

Chapter 194, Laws of 1913, prohibits smoking in factories. No person shall smoke in any factory. A notice of such prohibition stating the penalty for violation thereof shall be posted in every entrance hall and every elevator car and in every stairhall and room on every floor of such factory in English and also in such other language or languages as the fire commissioner of the City of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the State Fire Marshal, shall direct. The fire commissioner of the City of New York in such city, and elsewhere the State Fire Marshal, shall enforce the provisions of this subdivision. These cards can be obtained from this Department on request.

Chapter 203, Laws of 1913, in effect October 1, 1913, requires factory buildings over two stories in height, where 25 persons are employed above the ground floor, to have suitable fire alarm systems, and conduct fire drills at least once a month under the supervision of the State Fire Marshal.

Regulations as to such fire drills in factories can be obtained in booklet form from the State Fire Marshal.

Chapter 204, Laws of 1913, amends section 351 of the State Fire Marshal Law and now gives the State Fire Marshal jurisdiction over "the adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes."

Chapter 303, Laws of 1913, amending section 379 of the State Fire Marshal Law, gives him the power to adopt regulations on the subjects under his jurisdiction, file a copy with county, town and village clerks, and thereupon the fire and police departments and law officers of these localities must assist the State Fire Marshal in their enforcement.



Chapter 308, Laws of 1913, makes new and stringent provisions as to moving picture apparatus and booths which must hereafter be enforced.

Chapter 393, Laws of 1913, amends section 364 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and places the transportation of explosives in quantities exceeding five pounds, for any purpose, within the requirements of the present law.

Chapter 405, Laws of 1913, amends section 369 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and makes it the duty of all assistants to the State Fire Marshal, in the absence of local ordinances, to inspect not less than twice a year, in outlying districts, and four times a year in closely built portions, all buildings, premises and public thoroughfares, to ascertain, correct and report upon any conditions liable to cause fire.

Chapter 431, Laws of 1913, amends section 378 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and requires municipal fire marshals, fire chiefs and all other assistants to report yearly, between the first day of May and June, in detail the extent and condition of their respective fire departments, apparatus or stations, water supply and service, and also any recommendation or suggestion which, in their opinion, would tend to increase the usefulness of their departments or decrease the fire hazard in their respective localities.

Chapter 432, Laws of 1913, amends section 353 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and adds as additional assistants to the Department, the chiefs of fire districts under the County Law, the president or like senior officer of each incorporated village in which no fire department exists, and the chief of the fire department or like senior officer in an unincorporated village in which a fire department exists.

Chapter 520, Laws of 1913, amends section 369 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and takes away from parties suspected in arson cases the privilege of immunity if examined as witnesses under oath, but they should, notwithstanding, as a matter of precaution be informed of their rights before being sworn and that their answers might be used against them.

Chapter 523, Laws of 1913, amends section 357 of the State Fire Marshal Law, and requires owners and lessees of boilers within cities and incorporated villages to notify chiefs of fire

departments or other assistants, of the location of their boilers. Such chiefs and assistants and also town clerks must keep a record thereof and forward a copy to the Department in January and July of each year.

These laws are also sent to you in full but your special attention is called to them in this manner. The State Fire Marshal must largely depend upon his assistants and inspectors. Their work forms the foundation of the operations of the Department. He acknowledges your valuable help in the past and now appeals to you mostly earnestly to do all in your power to aid him. Chapter 204, Laws of 1913, with reference to water supply and fire apparatus, and chapter 405, Laws of 1913, with reference to inspection of buildings, premises and public thoroughfares, will prove especially beneficial in the reduction of the fire waste.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

*To all Assistants of the Department:*

GENTLEMEN.—I call your special attention to the imperative need of the utmost caution in reporting and investigating incendiary fires.

Read carefully sections 354, 369, 372, 373 and 374 as they specify your duties, powers and compensation.

Keep personal notes on your work to help your memory if your testimony is required.

Investigate every fire or explosion and determine whether it was the result of carelessness or design.

Begin such investigation immediately.

If of suspicious origin or incendiary, notify the State Fire Marshal at once.

But a fire is not necessarily incendiary merely because its origin is unknown.

If you believe a formal investigation necessary as to a suspicious or incendiary fire, notify the State Fire Marshal immediately.

If you think a fire incendiary, give fully your reason and the facts on the back of the blank report — a blank report is absolutely useless.

Incendiary fire investigations should be quietly conducted, giving nothing out prematurely so as not to defeat the ends of justice. Under section 369 you have power to conduct the investigation in private.

Collect and preserve any physical evidence of arson with notes of finding.

The importance of dating the report is evident. It will show when the fire originated, when reported, your diligence and the promptitude of the Department.

Fill out carefully the blanks and the forms sent to you. Write your reports legibly, concisely and yet full enough. Inadequate, general and inexact reports are of no service. Do not fail to sign them.

Have a photo taken of arson evidence and transmit it with your report, endorsing it properly.

Unless the report is properly made out you can not be paid.

Time consumed in investigating fires must be accurately stated.

Payments will only be made for services actually rendered and expenses actually laid out.

Expense accounts must be made out conscientiously and in detail, giving the date, name and location of the fire and number of miles traveled.

I ask your help toward wiping out incendiarism and reducing the fire waste by your activity in these investigations, reliable reports and personal interest in the discharge of your duties.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ALBANY

RECORD OF QUARTERS, APPARATUS AND WATER SYSTEM.....TOWN } COUNTY.....DATE.....19....  
CITY }  
VILLAGE }

| COMPANY<br>QUARTERS | Engines | Tenders, wagons, carriages or jumper style | Size style motor, or horse-drawn or by hand | Motor, or horse-drawn or by hand | Hook and ladder trucks | Motor or horse-drawn or by hand | LADDERS |                | HOSE LENGTHS         |                         |               |                 | WATER MAINS |        |          |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
|                     |         |                                            |                                             |                                  |                        |                                 | Number  | Length in feet | Rubber — size inches | Fabric — rubber, inches | Fabric inches | Chemical inches | Size        | System | Pressure | Highest | Average |
| Total,              |         |                                            |                                             |                                  |                        |                                 |         |                |                      |                         |               |                 |             |        |          |         |         |

Remarks:

Signature

Norm.— Report to this office any increase in Apparatus, Hose or Water System.

Title.....

**Chapter 453, Laws of 1912  
Relative to State Fire Marshal**

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**Chapter 332, Laws of 1912  
Relative to Automatic Sprinklers**

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**Chapter 194, Laws of 1913  
Relative to Fire Protection in Factories**

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**Chapter 23, Laws of 1913  
Relative to Fire Alarm Signal System and Fire Drills**

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**Chapter 308, Laws of 1913  
Relative to Moving Picture Apparatus**

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**Chapter 349, Laws of 1913  
Relative to Violations of Labor Law**

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**GENERAL—ALL COUNTIES.**

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[Sixty-four folios.]

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**LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.**

**CHAPTER 453.**

**AN ACT** to amend the insurance law, in relation to state fire marshal.

Became a law April 16, 1912, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Article ten-a of chapter thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to insurance corporations constituting chapter twenty-eight of the consolidated laws," as inserted by chapter four hundred and fifty-one

of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 10-a.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Section 350. Office of state fire marshal established; appointment; term; salary.

351. \*Duties of the state fire marshal.

352. Deputies.

353. Assistant officers.

354. Duties of assistants to the state fire marshal to investigate the cause and origin of all fires and explosions.

355. Duties of the state fire marshal, and assistants to inspect public buildings.

356. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect other property.

357. \*Inspection of steam boilers.

358. Definition of explosives.

359. Regulations regarding quantity, distance from buildings, et cetera.

360. Explosives, where kept.

361. \*Magazines classified.

362. Caps not kept in magazines.

363. \*Reports of inspection to be made and certificate of compliance.

364. Transportation.

365. Record of sales.

366. Exceptions.

367. Fire arms.

368. Penalties regarding explosives.

369. Powers of state fire marshal, deputies and assistants.

370. Records.

371. Annual report.

372. Witnesses.

373. Duties of district attorney.

374. Compensation of assistants.

375. Penalties.

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\* So in the original.

§ 350. Office of state fire marshal established; appointment; term; salary. The office of state fire marshal is hereby established. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, within thirty days after this act shall take effect, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a suitable person who shall be a citizen of this state, as state fire marshal, who shall hold the office for a period of five years or until his successor is appointed and qualified. The office of the state fire marshal shall be located in the capitol in the city of Albany. He shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand dollars and shall be paid in addition, his actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of his office. He shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of state fire marshal, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term in the manner provided in this section. The state fire marshal and his deputies shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state the constitutional oath within fifteen days from time of notice of their appointment respectively.

§ 351. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal to enforce all laws and ordinances of the state, and the regulations made hereunder, except in cities having over one million inhabitants, as follows:

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The storage, sale or use of combustibles and explosives;
3. The installation and maintenance of automatics or other fire-alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment;
4. The inspection of steam boilers;
5. The construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes;
6. The means and adequacy of exit, in case of fire, from factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, schools, halls, theatres, amphitheatres and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose and the institution and supervision of fire drills in such premises;
7. The suppression of arson and investigations of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and explosions.

8. The adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes. (As amended by chap. 204, Laws of 1913.)

§ 352. **Deputies.** The state fire marshal shall appoint a first deputy fire marshal, who shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and a second deputy fire marshal who shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. Each such deputy shall also be paid his actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of his office. The state fire marshal shall also appoint a secretary and such other clerks and assistants as shall be needed in the performance of the duties of his office. In case of the absence of the state fire marshal, or his inability from any cause to discharge the duties of his office, such duties shall devolve upon the first deputy state fire marshal; and in case of the absence of the state fire marshal and the first deputy state fire marshal, or their inability from any cause to discharge the duties and powers of their office, such duties and powers shall devolve upon the second deputy state fire marshal.

§ 353. **Assistant officers.** All municipal fire marshals in those municipalities having such officers, and, where no such officer exists, the chief of the fire department of every incorporated city or village in which a fire department is established, or fire district under and pursuant to the county law, the president or like senior officer of each incorporated village in which no fire department exists, the chief of the fire department or like senior officer in an unincorporated village in which a fire department exists, and the clerk of each organized town without the limits of any incorporated village or city, shall be, by virtue of such office so held by them, assistants to the state fire marshal and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by this article and shall be subject to the directions of the state fire marshal in the execution of the provisions hereof.

Immediately upon taking office the state fire marshal shall prepare instructions to the assistants designated herein and forms for their use in the reports required by this article and cause them to be printed and sent, together with a copy of this article, to each such officer located in this state. Any officer referred to in this act who neglects to comply with any of the requirements hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be



punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each neglect or violation and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned not to exceed thirty days. (As amended by chap. 432, Laws 1913.)

§ 354. Duties of the assistants to the state fire marshal to investigate the cause and origin of all fires and explosions. The assistants to the state fire marshal as defined in the preceding section shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire or explosion occurring in any city, village or town in this state by which life has been lost or property has been destroyed or damaged, and, so far as it is possible, determine whether the fire or explosion was the result of careless or design. Such investigation shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of such fire or explosion by the assistant in whose territory it has occurred, and if it appears to the officer making such investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin or that such explosion has been caused by negligence or design, the state fire marshal shall be immediately notified of such fact. Every fire or explosion occurring in this state shall be reported in writing to the state fire marshal within fifteen days after the occurrence of the same by the officer designated in section three hundred and fifty-three of this article in whose jurisdiction such fire or explosion has occurred; such report shall be in the form prescribed by the state fire marshal and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of such fire or explosion that can be ascertained, the loss of life or the extent of damage, the insurance upon the property damaged, and such other information as may be required.

Every fire insurance company transacting business in this state is hereby required to report to the state fire marshal, through the secretary or other officer of the company designated by the board of directors for that purpose, all fire losses on property within this state, insured in such company, giving the date and location of fire, the amount of probable loss, the character of property destroyed or damaged, and the supposed cause of the fire. Such reports shall be mailed to the state fire marshal on or before the tenth day of each month as to all fires of which notice was received during the preceding month, and shall include, either in the first

or subsequent monthly report, the amount of loss as adjusted. Provided, that in all cases where such company receives evidence or information indicating that any fire was of incendiary origin, report of such fire and of such evidence or information shall be immediately mailed to the state fire marshal. Such reports shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any report or reports such companies may be required to make by any law of the state to the superintendent of insurance or other state officer. (As amended by chap. 433, Laws 1913.)

**§ 355. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect public buildings.** The state fire marshal and his deputies or the assistant state fire marshals under his direction shall at least once a year make an inspection of all the buildings, premises and institutions wherever they may be situated which are owned or controlled by the state of New York or supported in whole or in part by the funds of the state of New York and all other buildings owned or controlled by any county, town or village or other political subdivision of the state of New York or which are supported in whole or in part by the funds of such counties, towns or villages or other political subdivision except in cities having more than one million inhabitants. He shall cause a report of such inspection to be filed with the board, commission or officer having charge or supervision of said buildings, premises and institutions and it shall be the duty of said board, commission or officer to comply as soon as possible with the recommendations made by the state fire marshal.

**§ 356. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect other property.** The state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person, or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire-alarm apparatus or fire-extinguishing equipment, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property, and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive material

or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings. If such order is made by any deputy or assistant to the state fire marshal such owner, lessee or occupant may, within five days, appeal to the state fire marshal, who shall, within ten days, review such order and file his decision thereon, and unless by his authority the order is revoked or modified it shall remain in full force and be obeyed by such owner, lessee or occupant. Such owner, lessee or occupant may have the order of the final determination on an appeal of an order issued by the state fire marshal reviewed by a writ of certiorari in a court of competent jurisdiction provided proceedings for such review are begun within ten days after such order has been served or appeal finally determined.

The service of any such order shall be made upon the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises to whom it is directed by either delivering a true copy of the same to such owner, lessee or occupant personally or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises; whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner, lessee or occupant of premises such order may be served by either delivering to and leaving with the said person a true copy of the said order, or, if such owner, lessee or occupant is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the last known post-office address of said owner, lessee or occupant.

Any owner, lessee or occupant failing to comply with such order within ten days after said appeal shall have been determined, or, if no appeal is taken, then within ten days after the service of the said order, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day's neglect thereafter.

The penalty herein provided may be recovered in an action brought in any court of the county where such property is located, in the name of the people of the state under the direction of the state fire marshal or any of his assistants herein designated, by an attorney specially designated therefor by the attorney-general or by an attorney designated by the state fire marshal.

Whenever an order has been served requiring the demolition of a building or other structure, or the removal of explosive materials therefrom as hereinbefore provided, and the owner, lessee or occupant thereof has failed to comply with such order or failed to apply to a court to review the order within the time herein specified the state fire marshal may cause such building or other structure to be demolished or such explosive material to be removed and stored elsewhere or destroyed at the discretion of the state fire marshal and the expense incurred by the state fire marshal in such demolition or in the removal of explosive materials and also any penalty recovered, as provided for in this section, shall constitute a first lien upon the premises occupied by such building or structure or where such explosive material was stored.

Whenever an order has been served requiring the installation, alteration or repair of fire escapes or exits upon any building or structure in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose, and the owner, lessee or occupant has failed to comply with said order within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may, in addition to any other penalty mentioned in this article, prosecute such owner or occupant in the criminal courts, and upon conviction such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable to punishment as for a misdemeanor. (As amended by chap. 434, Laws 1913.)

§ 357. **Boiler inspection.** The state fire marshal shall also cause to be inspected all boilers in buildings and all other places where same are used for the generation of steam and which carry a steam pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch, except where a certificate has been filed in the office of the state fire marshal certifying that such boilers have been inspected by a duly authorized insurance company in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the state fire marshal and that upon such inspection such boilers have been found to be in a safe condition. Every such insurance company shall report all boilers insured by them, coming within the provisions of this section, including those rejected, together with the reason therefor. A fee of five dollars shall be charged the owner or lessee of each boiler inspected by the inspector of the office of the state fire marshal, but not more than the sum of ten dollars shall be collected for the inspection of any one boiler for any year. Such fee shall be payable within thirty days from the date of such inspection.

Whenever a certificate of inspection, filed in the office of the state fire marshal, shows that a boiler is in need of repairs or is in an unsafe or dangerous condition, the state fire marshal shall order such repairs to be made to such boiler as in his judgment may be necessary and he shall order the use of such boiler to be discontinued until said repairs are made or said dangerous and unsafe conditions remedied. Such order shall be served upon the owner or lessee of such boiler in the manner provided in section three hundred and fifty-six of this article and any owner or lessee failing to comply with such order within the time specified in said section three hundred and fifty-six shall be liable to the penalties prescribed therein. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to boilers used for the generation of steam on vessels, railroad locomotives or fire engines operated by any organized fire department, nor shall this section have any application to cities in which boilers are regularly inspected by competent inspectors, acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances.

Every owner or lessee of a boiler who shall use or allow a boiler to be used by any one in his employ after notice that such boiler is in an unsafe or dangerous condition shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five dollars for each day on which such boiler is used after such notice as aforesaid.

Owners and lessees of boilers shall attach to such boilers the numbers assigned by the state fire marshal under the like penalty for failure to do so.

Owners and lessees of boilers within cities and incorporated villages shall notify the chiefs of fire departments, or other assistants to the state fire marshal therein, of the location of each boiler. Such chiefs and assistants shall keep a record thereof in their respective offices and forward a copy thereof in January and July of each year to the state fire marshal.

In outlying districts such report shall be made to town clerks, who shall in like manner keep records thereof and forward the same. These provisions shall, however, only apply to boilers used for generation of steam pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch.

§ 2. Section ninety-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby repealed. (As amended by chap. 523, Laws 1913.)

§ 358. **Definition of Explosives.** The term "explosive" or "explosives," whenever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include any chemical compound or any mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition, by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator, of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects to contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb, but not including colloidized nitro-cellulose in sheets or rods or grains not under one-eighth of an inch in diameter, wet nitro-cellulose containing twenty per centum or more moisture and wet nitro starch containing twenty per centum or more moisture. For the purposes of this act, manufactured articles shall not be held to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in such limited quantity, of such nature, or in such packing, that it is impossible to produce a simultaneous or a destructive explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb or property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, fire-crackers, safety fuse, matches, et cetera.

The term "highway" whenever used in this article shall be held to mean and include any public street or public highway, or any steam, electric or other railroad.

The term "building" whenever used in sections three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, shall be held to mean and include only any building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, and any church, schoolhouse, railway station or other building where people are accustomed to assemble.

The term "person" whenever used in this article shall be held to mean and include corporations and joint stock associations, as well as natural persons.

The term "factory building" whenever used in this article shall be held to mean any building or other structure containing explosives, in which the manufacture of explosives or any part of the manufacture is carried on.

The term "magazine" whenever used in this article shall be held to mean and include any building or other structure used to store explosives.

The term "efficient artificial barricade" whenever used in this article shall be held to mean an artificial mound or properly revetted wall of earth of a minimum thickness of not less than three feet.

Words used in the singular number shall include the plural and the plural the singular.

§ 359. **Regulations regarding quantity, distance from buildings, et cetera.** No person shall manufacture, have, keep or store explosives except in compliance with this article. The quantity of explosives that may be lawfully had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine shall depend upon the distance that such factory building or magazine is situated from buildings and highways, and the protection offered by natural or efficient artificial barricade to such buildings or highways. Whenever any of the quantities given in column one of the quantity and distance table hereinafter set forth is had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine in this state, the distance that any quantity given in column one of said table may be lawfully had, kept or stored from buildings is the distance set opposite said quantity in column two of said table, and the distance that any quantity given in column one of said table may be lawfully had, kept or stored from highways is the distance set opposite said quantity in column three of said table. The quantity and distance table governing the making, keeping or storing of explosives is as follows:

| Column 1. Quantity that may be lawfully kept or stored from nearest building or highway. | Column 2. Distance from nearest building. Feet. | Column 3. Distance from nearest highway. Feet. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Over 100 and not over 200.....                                                           | 360                                             | 220                                            |
| Over 200 and not over 300.....                                                           | 520                                             | 310                                            |
| Over 300 and not over 400.....                                                           | 640                                             | 380                                            |
| Over 400 and not over 500.....                                                           | 720                                             | 430                                            |
| Over 500 and not over 600.....                                                           | 800                                             | 480                                            |
| Over 600 and not over 700.....                                                           | 860                                             | 520                                            |
| Over 700 and not over 800.....                                                           | 920                                             | 550                                            |
| Over 800 and not over 900.....                                                           | 980                                             | 590                                            |

| Column 1. Quantity that may be lawfully kept or stored from nearest building or highway. | Column 2. Distance from nearest building. Feet. | Column 3. Distance from nearest highway. Feet. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Over 900 and not over 1,000.....                                                         | 1,020                                           | 610                                            |
| Over 1,000 and not over 1,500.....                                                       | 1,060                                           | 640                                            |
| Over 1,500 and not over 2,000.....                                                       | 1,200                                           | 720                                            |
| Over 2,000 and not over 3,000.....                                                       | 1,300                                           | 780                                            |
| Over 3,000 and not over 4,000.....                                                       | 1,420                                           | 850                                            |
| Over 4,000 and not over 5,000.....                                                       | 1,500                                           | 900                                            |
| Over 5,000 and not over 6,000.....                                                       | 1,560                                           | 940                                            |
| Over 6,000 and not over 7,000.....                                                       | 1,610                                           | 970                                            |
| Over 7,000 and not over 8,000.....                                                       | 1,660                                           | 1,000                                          |
| Over 8,000 and not over 9,000.....                                                       | 1,700                                           | 1,020                                          |
| Over 9,000 and not over 10,000.....                                                      | 1,740                                           | 1,040                                          |
| Over 10,000 and not over 20,000.....                                                     | 1,780                                           | 1,070                                          |
| Over 20,000 and not over 30,000.....                                                     | 2,110                                           | 1,270                                          |
| Over 30,000 and not over 40,000.....                                                     | 2,410                                           | 1,450                                          |
| Over 40,000 and not over 50,000.....                                                     | 2,680                                           | 1,610                                          |
| Over 50,000 and not over 60,000.....                                                     | 2,920                                           | 1,750                                          |
| Over 60,000 and not over 70,000.....                                                     | 3,130                                           | 1,880                                          |
| Over 70,000 and not over 80,000.....                                                     | 3,310                                           | 1,990                                          |
| Over 80,000 and not over 90,000.....                                                     | 3,460                                           | 2,080                                          |
| Over 90,000 and not over 100,000.....                                                    | 3,580                                           | 2,150                                          |
| Over 100,000 and not over 200,000....                                                    | 3,670                                           | 2,200                                          |
| Over 200,000 and not over 300,000...                                                     | 4,190                                           | 2,510                                          |

Maximum allowed.

No quantity in excess of three hundred thousand pounds shall be had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine in this state. Whenever the building or highway to be protected is effectually screened from the factory building or magazine, where explosives are had, kept or stored, either by natural features of the ground or by an efficient artificial barricade of such height that any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine to any part of the building to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barricade, and any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine to any point twelve feet above the center of the highway to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barri-



cade, the applicable distance given in columns two and three of the quantity and distance table may be reduced one-half.

§ 360. **Explosives kept in suitable containers.** Except only at a factory building no person shall have, keep or store explosives at any place within this state unless such explosives are completely enclosed and encased in tight metal, wooden or fibre containers, and, except while being transported or in the custody of a common carrier awaiting shipment or pending delivery to a consignee, shall be kept and stored in a magazine constructed and operated as provided in section three hundred and sixty-one of this article, and no person having explosives in his possession or control shall, under any circumstances, permit or allow any grains or particles to be or remain on the outside or about the containers in which such explosives are held. All containers in which explosives are held shall be plainly marked with the name of the explosives contained therein.

§ 361. Magazines in which explosives may lawfully be kept or stored shall be of two classes, as follows:

(a) Magazines of the first class shall consist of those containing explosives exceeding fifty pounds, and shall be constructed of brick, concrete, iron or wood covered with iron, and shall have no openings except for ventilation and entrance. The doors of such magazine must at all times be kept closed and locked, except when necessarily opened for the purpose of storing or removing explosives therein or therefrom, by persons lawfully entitled to enter the same. Every such magazine shall have sufficient openings for ventilation thereof, which must be screened in such manner as to prevent the entrance of sparks of fire through the same, upon each side and each end of such magazine, or upon its barricade, there shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted a sign, with words "Magazine — Explosives — Dangerous" legibly printed thereon in letters not less than six inches high. No matches or fire of any kind shall at any time be permitted in any such magazine. No package of explosives shall at any time be opened in or within fifty feet of any magazine, nor shall any open package of explosives be kept therein. Magazines in which more than fifty pounds of explosives are kept and stored must be de-

tached, and those where more than five thousand pounds are kept and stored must be located at least two hundred feet from any other magazine.

(b) Magazines of the second class shall be made of fireproof material, or wood covered with sheet iron, and not more than fifty pounds of explosives shall at any time be kept or stored therein, and, except when necessarily opened for use by authorized persons, shall at all times be kept securely locked. Upon each such magazine there shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted a sign, with words "Magazine — Explosives — Dangerous" legibly printed thereon, and not more than two such magazines shall be had or kept in any building.

§ 362. **Caps not kept in magazine.** No blasting caps, or other detonating or fulminating caps or detonators, shall be kept or stored in any magazine in which explosives are kept or stored.

§ 363. All persons engaged in keeping or storing explosives on the date when the provisions of this section take effect shall within sixty days thereafter, and all persons engaging in keeping or storing explosives after the provisions of this section take effect shall, before engaging in the keeping or storing of explosives, make a report to the state fire marshal on blanks to be furnished by him stating:

(1) The location of the magazine, if then existing, or in case of a new magazine, the proposed location of such magazine.

(2) The kind of explosives that are kept or stored or intended to be kept or stored and the maximum quantity that is intended to be kept or stored thereat.

(3) The distance that such magazine is located or intended to be located from the nearest buildings and highways.

The state fire marshal shall, as soon as may be after receiving such report, cause an inspection to be made of the magazine, if then constructed, and in the case of a new magazine, as soon as may be after same is constructed. If upon such inspection the magazine is found to be constructed in accordance with the specifications provided in section three hundred and sixty-one of this act, the state fire marshal shall determine the amount of explosives that may be kept or stored in such magazine by reference

to the quantity and distance table set forth in section three hundred and fifty-nine in this act and shall issue a certificate to the person applying herefor, showing compliance with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall set forth the maximum quantity of explosives that may be had, kept or stored in said magazine. Such certificate of compliance shall be valid until canceled for cause as hereinafter provided. Whenever by reason of change in the physical conditions surrounding said magazine at the time of the issuance of the certificate of compliance therefor, such as the erection of buildings nearer said magazine or the opening of highways, the state fire marshal shall modify or cancel such certificate in accordance with the changed conditions. Whenever any person to whom a certificate of compliance has been issued keeps or stores in the magazine covered by such certificate of compliance any quantity of explosives in excess of the maximum amount set forth in such certificate of compliance issued therefor, or whenever any person fails for thirty days to pay the annual license fee hereinafter provided after the same becomes due, the state fire marshal is authorized to cancel such certificate of compliance and to order the removal of all explosives stored in said magazine as provided in section three hundred and fifty-six of this article.

Every person engaging in the keeping or storing of explosives shall pay an annual license fee for each magazine maintained, to be graduated by the state fire marshal according to the quantity kept or stored therein, of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. Said license fee shall be payable in advance to the state fire marshal and by him paid to the state treasurer.

§ 364. **Transportation.** Every vehicle while carrying explosives shall display upon an erect pole on the front end of such vehicle and at such height that it shall be visible from all directions a red flag with the word "danger" printed, stamped or sewed thereon in white letters. Such flag shall be at least eighteen inches by thirty inches in size, and the letters thereon shall be at least twelve inches in height.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of a vehicle containing explosives to smoke in or upon such vehicle, to drive

the vehicle while intoxicated, to drive the vehicle or to conduct himself in a careless or reckless manner or to load or unload such vehicle in a careless or reckless manner or while smoking or intoxicated.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry, or cause to be placed or carried in or upon any vehicle containing explosives any metal tool or other piece of metal.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry in or upon a vehicle containing explosives any exploders, detonators, blasting caps or other explosive material, or to carry in or upon any such vehicle any matches or any mechanical device for producing spark, flame or heat.

Nothing contained in this article shall apply to explosives while being transported upon vessels or railroad cars in conformity with the regulations adopted by the interstate commerce commission, nor to the transportation or use of blasting explosives in quantities not exceeding five pounds at any one time. (As amended by chap. 398, Laws 1913.)

§ 365. **Records of sale.** Every person selling or giving away explosives within this state shall keep at all times an accurate journal or book of record in which must be entered from time to time, as it is made, each and every sale made by such person in the course of business, or otherwise, of any quantity of explosives. Such journal or record book must show in a legible writing, to be entered therein at the time, a complete history of each transaction stating the name and quantity of explosives sold, name, place of residence and business of the purchaser, name of individual to whom delivered, with his or her address. Such journal or book of record must be kept by the person so selling explosives in his or their principal office or place of business at all times subject to the inspection and examination of the state fire marshal, his deputies, and the police authorities of the county or municipality where same is situated, on proper demand therefor. Nothing in this section, however, shall apply to persons selling or giving away explosives in quantities of five pounds or less at any one time.

§ 366. **Exceptions.** Nothing contained in this article in sec-

tions three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, shall be deemed to include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, turpentine or benzine.

§ 367. **Firearms.** No person shall discharge any firearms within five hundred feet of any magazine or factory, except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the testing of firearms in or upon the premises of any manufacturing plant engaged in the manufacture of firearms. The method of testing all firearms in any manufacturing plant engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms shall be subject to the approval of the state fire marshal. (As amended by chap. 214, Laws 1913.)

§ 368. **Penalties.** Whoever fails to comply with or violates any provisions of sections three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 369. **Powers of the state fire marshal, deputies and assistants.** The state fire marshal or his deputies may, in addition to the investigation made by any of his assistants at any time investigate as to the origin or circumstances of any fire or explosion occurring in this state. The state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants shall have the power to summon witnesses and compel them to attend before them, or either of them, and to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this article a subject of inquiry and investigation, and may require the production of any book, paper or document deemed pertinent or necessary to the inquiry, and shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person appearing as witness before them; such examination may be public or private as the officers conducting the investigation may determine.

If after any such examination of witness, or any investigation, the state fire marshal or any of his deputies or assistants is of the opinion that the facts in relation to a fire or explosion indicate that a crime has been committed, he shall present the testimony taken on such examination, together with any other data in his possession to the district attorney of the proper county, with a request that he institute such criminal proceedings as such testimony or data may warrant.

The state fire marshal or his deputies or any of his assistants may at all reasonable hours enter any building or premises within his jurisdiction for the purpose of making an inspection which,

under the provisions of this article, he or they may deem necessary to be made.

In the absence of any local ordinance it shall be the duty of the assistants to the state fire marshal specified in section three hundred and fifty-three to inspect or cause to be inspected by fire department officers or members, as often as may be necessary, but not less than twice a year in outlying districts and four times a year in closely built portions, all buildings, premises, and public thoroughfares, except interiors of private dwellings for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected, any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violations of the provisions or intent of the statute and affecting the fire hazard.

Whenever any such assistant shall find any building or other structure which for want of repairs, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other property, and whenever any such assistant shall find in any building or upon any premises or other place, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulations of rubbish or of unnecessary accumulations of waste paper, boxes, shavings or any other highly inflammable materials, especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger property, or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors, or windows, liable to interfere with the operations of the fire department, or egress of occupants, in case of fire, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings, and in the event of his neglect or refusal, the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-six are hereby made applicable. (As amended by chap. 405 and chap. 520, Laws 1913.)

§ 370. **Records.** The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires and explosions occurring in the state and of all the facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of loss of life and the damage to property caused thereby, and whether the damages to property were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. Such records shall be made daily from the reports made to him by his assistants under the provisions of this article. All such records shall be public except any testimony taken in an investigation under the provisions of this article which the fire marshal in his discretion may withhold from the public.

§ 371. **Annual report.** The state fire marshal shall, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of February, transmit to the legislature a full report of his proceedings under this article and such statistics as he may wish to include therein; he shall also recommend any amendments to the law which in his judgment shall be desirable.

§ 372. **Witnesses.** Any witness who refuses to obey a summons of the state fire marshal, his deputies or his assistants or who refuses to be sworn or testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the state fire marshal, his deputies or his assistants in relation to an investigation instituted by him or them, or fails or refuses to produce any books, paper or document touching on any matter under investigation or examination, or who is guilty of any contemptuous act after being summoned to appear before him, or either of them, to give testimony in relation to any matter or subject under examination or investigation as aforesaid, may be punished as for contempt of court. Each person summoned to appear and testify before the state fire marshal or any of his deputies and assistants shall receive from the state treasurer upon the audit of the state fire marshal, for mileage and fees, such sum or sums, as provided for witnesses in section thirty-three hundred and eighteen of the code of civil procedure.

§ 373. **Duties of district attorney.** The district attorney of any county upon request of the state fire marshal, his deputies or his assistants, shall assist such officers upon an investigation of any fire or explosion which, in their opinion, is of a suspicious origin.

§ 374. **Compensation of assistants.** Except in cities having over seventy-five thousand inhabitants all assistants of the state fire marshal not receiving a salary from the state of New York shall receive, upon the audit of the state fire marshal, fifty cents for each report of each separate fire or explosion reported to the state fire marshal and fifty cents for each order served under the provisions of this article, and in addition there shall be paid to such assistants of the state fire marshal, whose duty it shall have been to make and who actually made an investigation or an inspection, the sum of fifteen cents for each mile traveled to the place of fire or explosion or to premises inspected, and, in the discretion of the state fire marshal, where an investigation has been had or an inspection has been made by his direction a sum

not to exceed two dollars for each day's service spent in such investigation or inspection, fifty cents for each fire drill held under their supervision and also postage and other actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty under this article.

§ 375. **Penalties.** All penalties, fees or forfeitures collected under the provisions of this article shall be paid into the treasury of the state of New York.

§ 377. **County clerks to furnish lists.** County clerks shall on or before January fifteenth, in each year, forward to the state fire marshal for the purposes of his department full and accurate lists of all municipal fire marshals, chiefs of fire departments or like senior officers in incorporated and unincorporated cities and villages, or fire districts under the county law, presidents or like senior officers of each incorporated village and clerks of each organized town without the limits of any incorporated village or city. (As added by chap. 192, Laws 1913.)

§ 378. **Reports of assistants to state fire marshal.** The municipal fire marshals, fire chiefs and all other assistants under this article shall report yearly between the first days of May and June, in detail the extent and condition of their respective fire departments, apparatus or stations, water supply and service, and any recommendation or suggestion which in their opinion would tend to increase the usefulness of their departments or decrease the fire hazards in their respective localities. (As added by chap. 431, Laws 1913.)

§ 379. **State fire marshal to make regulations.** The state fire marshal is hereby authorized and empowered to formulate and adopt suitable regulations upon each of the subjects enumerated in section three hundred and fifty-one of this article, and from time to time to make amendments thereto. He shall cause a copy of such regulations to be filed with the clerk of each county, town or village, and it shall be the duty of members of the fire and police departments and of the legally constituted law officers of each city, town or village to assist the state fire marshal in the enforcement of this article and the regulations made thereunder, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the state fire marshal any authority or power to adopt such regulations upon the subjects covered in



sections three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty-seven both inclusive. (As added by chap. 303, Laws 1913.)

§ 2. This act shall not apply to cities having more than one million inhabitants, which maintain a municipal fire marshal except that such municipal fire marshal shall prepare and forward such reports as to fires, et cetera, which the state fire marshal may require and except that the state fire marshal shall inspect all buildings, premises or institutions owned or controlled by the state or supported in whole or in part by the funds of the state situated within said cities.

§ 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### CHAP. 332, LAWS 1912.

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to automatic sprinklers.

§ 83-b. **Automatic sprinklers.** In every factory building over seven stories or over ninety feet in height in which wooden flooring or wooden trim is used and more than two hundred people are regularly employed above the seventh floor or more than ninety feet above the ground level of such building, the owner of the building shall install an automatic sprinkler system approved as to form and manner, in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere by the state fire marshal. Such installation shall be made within one year after this section takes effect, but the fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city and the state fire marshal may for good cause shown, extend such time for an additional year. A failure to comply with this section shall be a misdemeanor as provided by section twelve hundred and seventy-five of the penal law and the provisions hereof shall also be enforced in the city of New York by

the fire commissioner of such city in the manner provided by title three of chapter fifteen of the Greater New York charter, and elsewhere by the state fire marshal in the manner provided by article ten-a of the insurance law.

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#### CHAP. 194, LAWS 1913.

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to fire prevention in factories.

§ 83-c. **Fireproof receptacles; gas-jets; smoking.** 1. Every factory shall be provided with properly covered fireproof receptacles, the number, style and location of which shall be approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor. There shall be deposited in such receptacles all inflammable waste materials, cuttings and rubbish. No waste materials, cuttings or rubbish shall be permitted to accumulate on the floors of any factory but shall be removed therefrom not less than twice each day. All such waste materials, cuttings and rubbish shall be entirely removed from a factory building at least once in each day, except that baled waste material may be stored in fireproof enclosures provided that all such baled waste material shall be removed from such building at least once in each month.

2. All gas jets or lights in factories shall be properly enclosed by globes, wire cages or otherwise properly protected in a manner approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor.

3. No person shall smoke in any factory. A notice of such prohibition stating the penalty for violation thereof shall be posted in every entrance hall and every elevator car, and in every stair-hall and room on every floor of such factory in English and also in such other language or languages as the fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal, shall direct. The fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal shall enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

## CHAP. 203, LAWS 1913.

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to fire alarm signal systems and fire drills.

§ 83-a. **Fire alarm signal systems and fire drills.** 1. Every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants thereof. The industrial board may make rules and regulations prescribing the number and location of such signals. Such system shall be installed by the owner or lessee of the building and shall permit the sounding of all the alarms within the building whenever the alarm is sounded in any portion thereof. Such system shall be maintained in good working order. No person shall tamper with, or render ineffective any portion of said system except to repair the same. It shall be the duty of whoever discovers a fire to cause an alarm to be sounded immediately.

2. In every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor, a fire drill which will conduct all the occupants of such building to a place of safety and in which all the occupants of such building shall participate simultaneously shall be conducted at least once a month.

In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and in all other parts of the state, the state fire marshal shall cause to be organized and shall supervise and regulate such fire drills, and shall make rules, regulations and special orders necessary or suitable to each situation and in the case of buildings containing more than one tenant, necessary or suitable to the adequate co-operation of all the tenants of such building in a fire drill of all the occupants thereof. Such rules, regulations and orders may prescribe upon whom shall rest the duty of carrying out the same. Such special orders may require posting of the same or an abstract thereof. A demonstration of such fire drill shall be given upon the request of an authorized representative of the fire department of the city, village or town in which the factory is located, and, except in the city of New York, upon the request of the state fire marshal or any of his deputies or assistants.

3. In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal is charged with the duty of enforcing this section. (In effect October 1, 1913.)

## CHAP. 308, LAWS 1913.

## ARTICLE 12-A.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS OR EXHIBITIONS BY CINEMATOGRAPH  
OR ANY OTHER APPARATUS FOR PROJECTING MOVING  
PICTURES.

Section 209. Fireproof booth for cinematograph or any other apparatus for projecting moving pictures.

210. Construction of booth; approval of plans and specifications.

211. This article not retroactive under certain conditions.

212. Inspection; certificate for permanent booths.

213. Portable booth for temporary exhibitions.

214. Exemption and requirements for miniature cinematograph machines.

215. Inspection; certificate for portable booths and inclosures for miniature cinematograph machines.

216. Penalty for violating this article.

§ 209. Fireproof booth for cinematograph or any other apparatus for projecting moving pictures. No cinematograph or any other apparatus for projecting moving pictures, save as excepted in sections two hundred and eleven and two hundred and thirteen of this article, which apparatus uses combustible films of more than ten inches in length, shall be set up for use or used in any building, place of public assemblage or entertainment, unless such apparatus for the projecting of moving pictures shall be inclosed therein in a booth or inclosure constructed of concrete, brick, hollow tile or other approved fireproof material or any approved fireproof framework covered or lined with asbestos board, or with some other approved fire resisting material, and unless such booth shall have been constructed as provided in section two hundred and ten of this article and the certificate provided in section two hundred and twelve of this article shall have been issued to the owner or lessee of the premises wherein such booth is situated.

§ 210. Construction of booth; approval of plans and specifications. The booths provided for in section two hundred and nine of this article shall be constructed according to plans and specifications which shall have been first approved, in a city, by the mayor or chief executive officer of the city department having

supervision of the erection of buildings in such city; in a village, by the president of such village; in a town outside the boundaries of a city or village, by the supervisor of such town. Provided, however, that no plans and specifications for the construction of such booths shall be approved by any public official, unless the following requirements are substantially provided for in such plans and specifications:

1. Dimensions. Such booths shall be at least six feet in height. If one machine is to be operated in such booth the floor space shall be not less than forty-eight square feet. If more than one machine is to be operated therein, an additional twenty-four square feet shall be provided for each such additional machine.

2. General specifications. In case such booth is not constructed of concrete, brick, hollow tile or other approved fireproof material than asbestos, such booth shall be constructed with an angle framework of approved fireproof material, the angles to be not less than one and one-quarter inches by three-sixteenths of an inch thick, the adjacent members being joined firmly with angle plates of metal. The angle members of the framework shall be spaced not more than four feet apart on the sides and not more than three feet apart on the front and back and top of such booth. The sheets of asbestos board or other approved fire-resisting material shall be at least one-quarter of an inch in thickness and shall be securely attached to the framework by means of metal bolts and rivets. The fire-resisting material shall completely cover the sides, tops and all joints of such booth. The floor space occupied by the booth shall be covered with fire-resisting material not less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The booth shall be insulated so that it will not conduct electricity to any other portion of the building. There shall be provided for the booth a door not less than two feet wide and five feet ten inches high, consisting of an angle frame of approved fireproof material covered with sheets of approved fireproof material one-quarter of an inch thick, and attached to the framework of the booth by hinges, in such a manner that the door shall be kept closed at all times, when not used for ingress or egress.

The operating windows, one for each machine to be operated therein and one for the operator thereof, shall be no longer than reasonably necessary, to secure the desired service, and shutters of approved fireproof material shall be provided for each window. When the windows are open, the shutters shall be so suspended and arranged that they will automatically close the window open-

ings, upon the operating of some suitable fusible or mechanical releasing device.

Where a booth is so built that it may be constructed to open directly on the outside of the building through a window, such window shall be permitted for the comfort of the operator, but such booth shall not be exempted from the requirement of the installation of a vent flue as hereinafter prescribed. Said booth shall contain an approved fireproof box for the storage of films not on the projecting machine. Films shall not be stored in any other place on the premises; they shall be rewound and repaired either in the booth or in some other fireproof inclosure. The booth in which the picture machine is operated shall be provided with an opening or vent flue in its roof or upper part of its side wall leading to the outdoor air. The vent-flue shall have a minimum cross-sectional area of fifty square inches and shall be fireproof. When the booth is in use there shall be a constant current of air passing outward through said opening or vent flue at the rate of not less than thirty cubic feet per minute.

**§ 211. This article not retroactive under certain conditions.** Sections two hundred and nine and two hundred and ten of this article shall not be retroactive for any booth approved by the appropriate public authority or official prior to this article taking effect, provided such booth have or be so reconstructed of the same material as to have dimensions as specified in section two hundred and ten of this article; provided such booth conform to the specification of section two hundred and ten as regards vent flue, box for storage of films, specifications for rewinding and repairing films and specifications for windows and doors, and provided such booth be of rigid fireproof material, and be insulated so as not to conduct electricity to any other part of the building and be so separated from any adjacent combustible material as not to communicate fire through intense heat in case of combustion within the booth.

**§ 212. Inspection; certificate for permanent booths.** After the construction of such booth shall have been completed, the public officer charged herein with the duty of passing upon the plans and specifications therefor shall within three days after receipt of notice in writing that such booth has been completed cause such booth to be inspected. If the provisions of sections two hundred and nine, and two hundred and ten of this article have been complied with, such public officer shall issue to the owner

or lessee of the premises wherein such booth is situated a certificate stating that the provisions of sections two hundred and nine and two hundred and ten of this article have been complied with.

§ 213. **Portable booth for temporary exhibitions.** Where motion pictures are exhibited daily for not more than one month, or not oftener than three times a week, in educational or religious institutions or bona fide social, scientific, political or athletic clubs, a portable booth may be substituted for the booth required in sections two hundred and nine and two hundred and ten of this article. Such booth shall have a height of not less than six feet and an area of not less than twenty square feet and shall be constructed of asbestos board, sheet steel of no less gauge than twenty-four; or some other approved fireproof material. Such portable booth shall conform to the specifications of section two hundred and ten of this article with reference to windows and door, but not with reference to vent flues. The floor of such booth shall be elevated above the permanent support on which it is placed by a space of at least one-half inch, sufficient to allow the passage of air between the floor of the booth and the platform on which the booth rests, and the booth shall be insulated so that it will not conduct electricity to any other portion of the building.

§ 214. **Exemption and requirements for miniature cinematograph machines.** The above sections, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve and two hundred and thirteen, referring to permanent and portable booths, shall not apply to any miniature motion picture machine in which the maximum electric current used for the light shall be three hundred and fifty watts. Such miniature machine shall be operated in an approved box of fireproof material constructed with a fusible link or other approved releasing device to close instantaneously and completely in case of combustion within the box. The light in said miniature machine shall be completely inclosed in a metal lantern box covered with an unremovable roof.

§ 215. **Inspection; certificate for portable booths and \* miniature cinematograph machines.** Before moving pictures shall be exhibited with a portable booth, under section two hundred and thirteen of this article, and before a miniature machine without a booth shall be used as prescribed in section two hundred and

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\*So in original.

fourteen of this article, there shall be obtained from the appropriate authority, as defined in section two hundred and ten of this article, a certificate of approval.

§ 216. **Penalty for violating this article.** The violation of any of the provisions of this article shall constitute a misdemeanor. This act shall not apply to cities which have local laws or ordinances now in force which provide for fireproof booths of any kind for moving picture machines or apparatus.

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#### CHAP. 349, LAWS 1913.

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to violations of provisions of the labor law, the industrial code, the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor and the orders of the commissioner of labor.

§ 1275. **Violations of provisions of labor law; the industrial code; the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor; orders of the commissioner of labor.** Any person who violates or does not comply with any provision of the labor law, any provision of the industrial code, any rule or regulation of the industrial board of the department of labor, or any lawful order of the commissioner of labor; and any person who knowingly makes a false statement in or in relation to any application made for an employment certificate as to any matter required by articles six and eleven of the labor law to appear in any affidavit, record, transcript or certificate therein provided for, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished, except as in this chapter otherwise provided, for a first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. Section twelve hundred and seventy-three of such chapter is hereby repealed.



## EDUCATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION METHODS AND UNIFORM STATE FIRE MARSHAL LAWS

By THOMAS J. AHEARN, New York

*Fire Marshal of the State of New York*

(Read at the Convention of International Association of Fire Engineers, New York, September 1-6, 1913.)

At the outset of my remarks I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for the invitation to address the International Association of Fire Engineers. The subject of fire prevention and fire protection is an exhaustive one; it would require unlimited time to go thoroughly into the many interesting branches. It is therefore my intention to briefly synopsis the many interesting features pertaining to fire prevention and with your permission place the details of my discourse on file in the minutes of your meeting here to-day for future reference.

The only means of reaching the people on the necessity of Fire Prevention is to bring to their minds in language which is most resolute and even terrifying, the dangers which threaten them. It is hard to realize, when reading newspaper reports of some great conflagration, quite what it all means; it seems so far away, entirely remote, it is passed over and forgotten. Suddenly there comes a day when the fire menace appears in all its lurid horror; then the lack of knowledge of the means of fire prevention makes itself manifest, and the total lack of life saving apparatus is then taken up — too late to save the hundreds of souls which have perished in the flames.

Fire Prevention or Preventive measures against fire directly bears upon the causes which must be divided into "Hazards." This term probably expresses the meaning better than any other word in the English vocabulary. The "Hazards" can be said to be divided into the ordinary hazard, the special hazard, incendiarism, and the hazard caused by carelessness; it also would embrace the educational features and building laws, with other regulations which deal with preventive measures.

In considering construction, one must not confound fire resisting

with non-combustible material. Fire resisting construction must first be properly planned or designed along the lines above mentioned, which in itself will constitute fire protective features of importance which should be found in public buildings, theatres, schools, etc. To be really fire resisting, no building can be considered such, unless backed up with auxiliary or automatic fire-fighting equipment; without this, fire resisting qualities of any construction must be considered questionable.

The causes of fire are too many to enumerate. This would include at least thirty common causes which are generally ascribed in accounts of fires throughout the United States, yet does not cover the hundreds of unknown causes from which fires originate. The last mentioned would be considered as common hazards; the first mentioned under the head of special hazard, which would include fire dangers from lightning, fireworks, explosives, petroleum, gasoline, etc.

A campaign of education along these lines should be instituted in every factory and public building, theatre, or places where people live or congregate. Publicity through the State and National Press Association, also by lectures, by speakers, and by timely news articles pertaining to Fire Prevention and Fire Protection should be spread broadcast throughout the country. The theory and practice of Fire Prevention must be recognized as a scientific study. This might be indicated by a special course of instruction on these subjects which is offered by one of the celebrated schools in Chicago, another in St. Louis, and several other schools throughout the United States. This particular subject, however, is yet in its infancy. The curriculum should include the fundamental subjects, such as mathematics, physics, electricity, and applied mechanics, which must be necessary as a foundation for any engineering training. Particular attention should be given also to general construction, architectural designing, industrial and engineering chemistry. These educational features, if carried to the proficiency with which other subjects are handled, should result beneficially to coming generations.

I would suggest that the Board of Education in every school should improvise text books, which would result in instructions being given to the children of our public schools of the dangers

arising from what may apparently seem to be trifling carelessness, and yet may be productive of great loss. If the warning against fire-causing carelessness is properly disseminated among the children of our public schools there is no question but that it would have a lasting effect upon their impressionable minds, and would not only be beneficial in their early days but in the future.

It has been shown that the annual loss per capita in the United States is seven and one-half times as much as that in European countries; in other words, the loss per capita in the United States is \$2.51, in Europe \$0.33. The difference is due to the fact that in Europe there is better construction, less carelessness, and increased responsibility, and better education on the subject of fire prevention. Fire prevention is taught throughout all the public schools in Europe. They are taught to look askance at the person or corporation having loss by fire. The result is, that the person having a fire in Europe is looked upon as a criminal possibility. In some countries he is immediately investigated, in others he is made to pay the cost of the extinguishment of the fire and the expense of the fire department's turning out. We must therefore change the attitude of the people of the United States toward the man who has a fire, and not make him an object of pity but rather place him in the position of a man who has offended against the common welfare by placing in jeopardy the lives and property of his neighbors.

The appalling loss of life that occurs in this country each year by reason of fire is brought about by the interior stairways being cut off by either smoke or flame and in hundreds of cases just about the time of the discovery of the fire, and, with no means of escape, they are trapped and, consequently, in many cases, lost.

The subject of the means and adequacy of escape from buildings is then one that should be given careful consideration. Interior stairways we do not in any way recommend as a means of escape at the time of fire. We strongly recommend in connection with fire escapes that the tower fire escape shall be erected where practicable; that exits should be provided to an iron balcony outside of the building and that an entrance be provided from said balcony to fire escape tower.

The State Fire Marshal Department has a specification for an exterior fire escape which we recommend on buildings where it is not practicable to erect an outside tower escape and which, when in position, will reach entirely to the ground.

First, then, we must construct our buildings of fire resisting materials, not "fireproof" so called. As this latter term is rather an exaggerated one, we have not yet attained that ideal condition in construction. Fire-resisting materials should then be employed for the essential construction of our buildings, and practical knowledge involving the choice of same should include knowledge of their ability to withstand severe tests by fire or water. Naturally the matter of cost of reconstruction after fire, and other methods of use, should be considered in their selection. It is fortunate that, by reason of accurate data and statistics of former severe and disastrous conflagrations we are able to deduce from the accounts much needed lessons in practical experience on construction and the possible dangers arising from the action of fire on materials used in the construction of buildings. It is my experience that no matter how you apply the scientific knowledge derived from a theoretical study of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection, the real and hard lessons are learned by practical experience and more benefit thus derived.

We will now assume that the building is fitted with proper exterior fire escapes, with drop-balance stairways which will allow the inmates full egress to the ground; that the windows which the fire escape will pass are glazed with proper wire-glass, and that the doors swinging out on the balconies of the fire escapes are fire-proof doors and open outward.

We will assume that the building is now completed with fire resisting windows, shutters and doors from the exterior standpoint.

We must first then consider the protection of human life within the building, and in this connection we recommend the installation of automatic fire alarm systems in all buildings of two stories and over in height where numbers of people may work or congregate from time to time for any purpose whatsoever. I speak particularly of factories, schools, theatres, hotels and department stores. Next, we require a perfected system of fire drills in all these institutions which shall be had at least once a month in fac-

tories, but oftener if in the opinion of the Fire Marshal it is needed. Also occasional drills with auxiliary fire protecting apparatus by specially designated employees of the different institutions who can be regularly instructed in the maintenance and proper use of fire extinguishing appliances; in other words, this body of men will form themselves into a so-called fire department for this special building. In this connection we heartily approve of auxiliary fire alarm systems which will be connected to the main fire station in the city or town in which the building may be located whereby actual call service may be had.

We must next install our Supervised Sprinkler System, the piping for which must be of sufficient capacity and under sufficient water pressure at all times to effectually operate and extinguish any fire which may occur in the building. Unfortunately the idea has been too prevalent that the sprinkler system is intended for use only in buildings of wood or mill construction. This is an erroneous idea. The sprinkler system is just as effective and as much needed in buildings of so-called fire-resisting construction. The sprinkler system is becoming more and more generally recognized as the most perfect form of automatic fire protection which has yet been discovered. To make this system entirely effective it must be supervised, and in this connection watchmen would naturally be employed within the building, which is again a preventive.

A proper and efficient Standpipe equipment should be installed and maintained in the buildings the height of which will warrant such equipment. Great care should be taken in the installation of the same, as in many cases its construction is in conformity with local building laws or some regulation of the fire department rather than to provide and maintain suitable and adequate fire protection which will do effective work at the time a fire breaks out in the building. This equipment should be also supervised and promptly inspected and maintained with sufficient hose to cover the area of the floor space and to reach all parts of the buildings. It is a means of saving valuable property, and life itself, by immediate use, whereas the local fire department might consume so many minutes before proper hose can be stretched and the stream turned on.

We do not recommend exterior standpipes and ladders combined, which the building laws of many cities require. This, of course, would require what is known as a dry standpipe, of which we do not approve except in portions where filled standpipe is impracticable. Standpipes must be considered as a "First Aid" and oftentimes great reliance is placed on the protection afforded by the installation of standpipes with sufficient rubber-lined hose to cover the area of the building. These standpipes can be handled by the inmates being properly organized, until the arrival of the municipal fire department.

Standpipes have been the means of saving thousands of dollars in property and untold lives. They should be connected with a sufficiently large main, so that a pressure of forty pounds can be secured on the top story of a building. With the fire alarm in the building the local department is at once summoned, but this necessarily consumes some minutes before they reach the scene of the fire. In the meantime, a building having no protection is rapidly being consumed; whereas, with a standpipe system fully equipped and installed, it remains for only a few level-headed persons to detach the hosepipe from the wall, open the valves, and at once the fire is under control.

Oftentimes too much reliance is placed upon the protection afforded by the municipal fire department service, and no attempt is made to install proper auxiliary fire-fighting system in the buildings in the municipalities in which such service is had. No matter how efficient a fire department may be, time must be consumed in passing from the fire stations to the scene of the fire. In this connection fire pails and water casks filled with water can not be too highly recommended. Fire tests with pails of water have proved that the ordinary bucket of water and the hand pump have a very high average of fire-fighting efficiency at the outbreak of the fire. Then again, the chemical fire extinguisher when properly maintained and charged is very effective and can be readily and easily handled even by persons not conversant with their action or peculiarities. This, of course, has also its advantage. The small hose allows of extinguishment of inaccessible fires in hidden places between floors and ceilings, etc.; also closed places, where a fire pail would not be effective.

Fire resisting partitions, iron doors and fire doors into adjoining buildings all may be said to be effective in fire prevention. Recent laws enacted in New York State prohibit smoking in factories and will aid largely in the decrease of fires therein; also laws covering the removal of inflammable material in and around buildings reduce materially the fire risk in each case. Burned property does not replace itself; you can not restore it by fire insurance. The most effective fire prevention must be the removal of the causes of same. In this connection I might mention the lack of cleanliness, smoking, careless use of matches, defective electric wiring, defective chimneys, explosions, carelessness, wooden construction, unprotected window openings, combustible roofs, etc. With the causes mentioned properly taken up fire prevention would practically be an easy proposition.

Investigations of incendiary fires have saved thousands of dollars and has had a deterring effect on the commission of crimes of a similar nature.

We are recommending in New York State an economical standard which shall be established with reference to fire equipment and proper apparatus in the municipalities below which these municipalities should not be permitted to fall, however much they might exceed it on account of better financial conditions. No village or town should be incorporated without proper fire protection. We can recommend in this connection that all hose couplings shall be standardized by law so that there may not be a repetition of the recent fire in a large town in New York where the neighboring firemen could be of no assistance because their hose could not be coupled to the hydrants and no reducers were available.

We are strongly in favor of motorizing local and municipal fire departments by the adoption of motor traction throughout the State.

The fire hazard is increased largely by the use of gasoline. It is far more dangerous than gunpowder or dynamite. With such an ever present risk it might be imagined that great precaution would be exercised in its use. Such is not the case however. The most careless people in the world are chauffeurs and employees of garages.

So much can be said in favor of fire prevention that it is impossible to cover the question fully.

## UNIFORM STATE FIRE MARSHAL LAWS

After a careful study of many of the laws relating to the Department of State Fire Marshal throughout the different States of the Union, I am of the opinion that uniform laws should be enacted whereby the supervision and control of the protection and inspection of all premises as regards fire preventive measures should be vested in the State Fire Marshal as in most all of the States the causes of fire are materially the same.

The insurance laws differ in many of the States and from which the laws of the State Fire Marshal are more or less enacted.

In twenty-eight States of the Union there are now in force and operative laws governing the Department of State Fire Marshal.

While in New York State the Department is comparatively young, having been organized under an act of the Insurance Law of 1911, excellent work has been done by the Department and remarkable results have been obtained, as is evidenced by the Second Annual Report of the Department of State Fire Marshal.

The uniformity of the State Fire Marshal Laws is a subject which is heartily endorsed and commended by all the authorities on fire prevention and fire protection, at least in the eastern part of the United States. The possibilities of national laws to be enacted is not so remote as one might think, and the important matters of fire prevention and protection are being widely discussed throughout the United States and the tremendous loss by fire peril is so appalling that this subject is receiving serious consideration in all parts of the country.

The fire losses and cost of fire prevention in the United States amount annually to \$480,000,000, or more than the total American production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum each year. The loss by fire each year is one-half the cost of all the new buildings erected in a year. It amounts to \$430,000 per hour, \$500 per minute, or the equivalent of a \$5,000 home destroyed every ten minutes.

The world's history has a frightful number of conflagrations in its pages. Nero in A. D. 65 burned down one-half of Rome. Constantinople has had eleven great fires and more than 130,000 houses were burned. In Japan fires are frequent on account of the bamboo and paper construction of houses. In September, 1666,



London was destroyed, 1,000 houses burning at once, covering 430 acres. On October 9, 1871, fires killed 200 in Chicago, 17,459 buildings were destroyed and 98,500 persons rendered homeless. In November, 1872, Boston was devastated by fire, 800 buildings being destroyed and property lost to the value of \$73,000,000. In April, 1906, San Francisco was burned over. The fire was three times greater than Chicago, ten times greater than Boston, \$300,000,000 were lost, and 300,000 persons made homeless. In 1904 a Baltimore fire covered 140 acres and destroyed \$85,000,000 worth of property. In October, 1910, forest fires alone cost \$14,600,000, while in the whole country they cost us \$50,000,000 annually. The single item of careless handling of pipes, cigars and cigarettes costs our people \$10,000,000 each year.

It was apparent years ago that the State would have to step in and take up the question under discussion in the interests of the people. In 1886 Massachusetts created a Fire Marshal for the City of Boston. In 1894 the State Fire Marshal was created for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Other States have fallen in line with the above State, with the result that there are now in existence twenty-eight departments of this nature in the United States, which shows that our government is keenly alive to the necessities vital to our people.

I desire to thank the Association for your attention and consideration and extend to you all a hearty invitation to visit my Department at the Capitol in Albany.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL,

ALBANY, N. Y., August 7, 1913.

HON. WM. SULZER, *Governor, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—In compliance with your request at our recent interview with reference to the Department of State Fire Marshal and its needs, I beg leave to submit to you the following considerations.

I earnestly appeal to you to give them early attention. The importance of the work involved warrants it, and recent large fires in our State, particularly the terrible calamity at Binghamton, would seem to make it absolutely necessary.

The department of the State Fire Marshal was organized in July, 1911, and was the direct result of the Merritt Investigating Committee of the Legislature of that year.

Its work is steadily on the increase. Each day augments the subject matters of its activity, and new situations are continually arising to which the capacity of the Department must be adapted. In fact, the labors of the Department and the volume of business have increased at least six fold since its organization.

I am daily in receipt of many communications from every part of the State asking for advice as to fire hazards and begging the intervention of the Department for such purposes. There is a very marked increase in requests from all over the State for investigations into suspicious fires, as knowledge of the powers of the Department in that and many other respects has largely gained ground through the campaign of education conducted by deputies and engineers who have attended meetings of chambers of commerce, credit men's associations and firemen's conventions in every part of the State in their endeavor to enlighten these bodies with reference to the State Fire Marshal Law. These requests come not merely from citizens nor from my immediate assistants, but from insurance, mercantile and industrial interests as well.

It is idle to think that the situation can be met by an inadequate force. No right thinking man would subscribe to such a view and the great body of citizens will not begrudge the reasonable ex-

penditure of money, whatever the amount may be, for the most laudable purpose of the saving of human life and the reduction of the vast fire waste in the State.

Last year fires outside of Greater New York damaged or destroyed 4,317 dwellings, 984 barns, 827 stores and dwellings, 493 offices and dwellings, 377 factories and mills, 239 hotels. There were 12,835 fires with a total loss of \$12,850,954, making an average loss of \$1,000 per fire.

I wish to adjust the Department in a manner most effectively to cope with such condition of affairs.

It is an absolute and imperative necessity that I be given additional help, and, unless that be done, I protest most earnestly against any attempt in any quarter to hold me or my Department responsible for disastrous consequences.

I have but twelve general inspectors and five boiler inspectors outside of a small force of office help with which to cover fifty-nine counties in the State. The gross injustice of any attempt to make me or my Department responsible for alleged non-execution of the laws is therefore apparent and must be admitted by every fair-minded man.

I had requested the former Civil Service Commission for authority to make appointments for different positions and such authority has not been granted to me. Furthermore, the appropriations for my Department made by the Legislature were not approved. So, for instance, the new Boiler Law, enacted by the Legislature of 1913, and which largely increases the work of boiler inspection, was approved, but the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect was not granted and in consequence the boiler inspection bureau of my Department, unless relief is awarded at the special session of the Legislature, will go out of existence October first next.

It is appalling to contemplate the possibilities of an abandonment of boiler inspection in the loss of life and property in view of the thousands of boilers in this State in need of thorough inspection.

When my department was organized I had but nine inspectors and now have twelve, an increase of only three. Only five boiler inspectors are now in the Department.

Upon its organization I had two stenographers and now have three, an increase of only one. I began with two office assistants and have the same number now although the work has so vastly increased.

I have given these matters, I assure you, very earnest and conscientious attention. I consider it necessary that I should be empowered to establish in my Department the following:

1. A legal bureau to have charge of legal matters and questions of all kinds that arise daily. The records of the Department in its files could be more readily handled here than by an assistant designated in his office by the Attorney-General. Likewise the investigation of incendiary fires. These are on the increase in our State. The crusade against arson in New York has driven firebugs into the rest of the State. I have no force specially charged with their investigation and must make use even for this purpose of my inspectors who should be in the field for regular fire inspection work. In New York city there exists a fire marshal bureau with every facility to ferret out the crime. Men are on duty day and night and are conveyed to a fire as soon as the alarm comes in. In addition there is a special arson bureau in the office of the district attorney with its own staff. Even so, investigations by this Department of incendiary fires have undoubtedly saved thousands of dollars and have had a deterring effect on the commission of the crime. I should have a special force in the nature of a secret service of at least four men trained in detective work and ready at a moment's notice to go out into the State and unearth the firebug. Furthermore, there are now in this office in the neighborhood of 1,500 violation orders which could then be enforced by legal proceedings and the collection of the penalty of fifty dollars a day under the statute would result in a large revenue to the State, which would go very far, with the other items enumerated later on, towards the support of the Department financially.

2. There should be a bureau of explosives. There are now over \$3,500 to the credit of this bureau in fees collected for magazines even with the small force at my command. At least \$40,000 could be collected a year in these fees if I had a sufficient number of inspectors for this purpose alone. At present I must take them from their other work.

I wish also to place in this bureau the details of the enforcement of chapter 303, Laws of 1913, which gives me the power to formulate rules and regulations for the safe storage and transportation of gasoline, kerosene, naphtha and other dangerous and inflammable oils. These subjects are now without direct supervision in this State.

3. A bureau of engineering. I have at present a chief engineer who is unable alone to cope with the vast increase in the work of the examination of plans of buildings, fire escapes and the like. He should have an assistant in order that the time and money of citizens and contractors in building operations should not be wasted and that the safety of life and property should be conserved as rapidly as possible.

4. A bureau of boiler inspection. As stated I now have five boiler inspectors for the entire State. Yet the revenue for the few months of the establishment of this inspection has amounted to over \$4,200. This would largely be increased by an augmented force. As shown above the new Boiler Law was approved but the appropriation made for its execution was denied. After October first there will be no boiler inspection in this State. (Since restored.)

5. A general inspection bureau to have charge of the field work of the Department.

Two statutes enacted by the last Legislature, chapter 204 and chapter 520, will enormously increase the labors of the Department. They are both of the utmost importance. The former gives me power to inquire into the adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes. Under this I should be empowered to appoint men qualified for the work to examine into these questions in different parts of the State. The latter provides for increased inspections throughout the State to discover fire hazardous conditions. These inspections would result in the making of thousands of violation orders and, of course, augment the labors of the Department.

My Department requires a chief boiler inspector, inspector of fire appliances, advisory engineer, examiner of plans and specifications, electrical engineer, two supervising inspectors, which

have been allowed, but the appropriation denied, also five magazine inspectors, an assistant cashier to aid in handling the work in connection with said license fees, four confidential investigators especially for investigations into incendiary fires in the nature of a secret service, a correspondence and index clerk, five violation inspectors and a confidential clerk of investigations. With such a force the Department would yield greatly enhanced benefits to the State. The financial conditions would improve in every direction, in the matter of boiler and magazine fees alone. Then too, the saving in the loss of property through successful investigation and prosecution as to incendiary fires would be enormous.

There is, however, a phase of the situation which may well appall every citizen of the State. I refer to the public institutions in charge of the hospitals, charities and prison commissions.

They are in a deplorable and most dangerous condition from a fire point of view.

My records show their inspection by my inspectors and defects and I have repeatedly called attention to their condition.

Those in charge concede the facts but state that they applied for appropriations and have not been granted them. I call attention to this condition of affairs in order that should a disaster occur, the blame would not be laid to the doors of this Department.

The injustice done to this Department in refusing it necessary help and appropriations is most marked by way of comparison. The Labor Department has 83 inspectors, 10 mercantile inspectors, 11 special investigators, 10 special agents, 8 supervising inspectors, 2 confidential agents, a medical investigator, an assistant mediator and a large office force in keeping with the work turned out by such a staff. Yet they only cover factories while this Department must inspect asylums, hospitals, schools, churches, halls, theatres, amphitheatres and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose and the institution and supervision of fire drills in such premises.

I have several times addressed the Civil Service Commission in the premises. I had also addressed the New York State Factory Commission when legislation affecting this Department was under consideration.

I had called attention to the frequent and constant conflict of jurisdiction between different departments with relation to fire prevention and protection.

On November 26, 1912, I had shown that I had established specifications on all fire fighting appliances with careful reference to proper fire escapes and that better and more effective results would be obtained by placing under the direction of this Department all matters relating to the better protection of buildings including factories throughout the State. I submit that it is neither just nor equitable that a portion of the jurisdiction should be centered in the Commissioner of Labor to the exclusion of the State Fire Marshal. The situation as to fire escapes on factories, attention to which is called more particularly on account of the Binghamton fire, is emphasized by the fact that on June 7, 1912, the Attorney-General had held that the State Fire Marshal has no control over fire escapes on factories which are left in charge of the Labor Department. The fire escape in the Binghamton fire was approved by an inspector of that Department while the testimony showed that they were inadequate, and Assistant Chief Eldridge of the Binghamton Fire Department testified that he never would have approved them as he did not consider them adequate. In my brief to the Factory Commission I repeatedly called attention to misplacement of authority in different parts of the law.

This conflict of jurisdiction should be obviated and in that manner there could be likewise greater economy of administration without any sacrifice of the public interests.

I again revert to the fact that as a slight measure of immediate relief, I have advocated, since the Binghamton fire, the appointment of thirty inspectors for a period of three months.

In conclusion I again acknowledge your valuable aid to this Department in your approval of twelve bills of the last Legislature affecting the State Fire Marshal and am encouraged thereby to hope that my present appeal will be favorably heard by you.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*





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To the Legislators of the State of New York:

**WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE  
MARSHAL HAS ACCOMPLISHED**

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[189]



## CIRCULAR LETTER AGAINST ABOLITION

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 16, 1914.*

The Department of State Fire Marshal was created by act of the Legislature and became a law on the 26th day of June, 1911, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, John A. Dix. This Department was recommended originally as a result of the report of the Joint Committee of Senate and Assembly appointed to investigate corrupt practices in connection with legislation, and the affairs of insurance companies, and which report was transmitted to the Legislature, February 1, 1911, and known as the Merritt Committee.

We quote from this report, page 129:

### "STATE FIRE MARSHAL LAW

Your Committee believes that at the root of the whole question of fire insurance is the consideration of fire prevention and that all means possible should be taken by the State to prevent fire waste. Therefore, it recommends the enactment of a State Fire Marshal Law to the end that better conditions may prevail. Such a statute has been prepared and it has been the aim of your Committee to embody therein the strongest points of similar laws of other states, as well as such additional suggestions which seemed of value as have been made in the course of the inquiry."

Also embodied in this report is the law governing this Department.

On March 25, 1911, occurred the Triangle Shirt Waist Factory fire, which was investigated by the Factory Investigating Committee, known as the "Wagner-Smith" Investigating Committee, and immediately thereafter this Committee recommended the immediate passage of a bill creating the Department of State Fire Marshal, this bill being subsequently introduced and passed and known as the "Hoey-Sullivan" bill.

It is obvious then that in the original enactment of this law, the creation of the Department of State Fire Marshal was for purposes as designated under section 351 as follows:

1. The prevention of fires.
2. The storage, sale or use of combustibles and explosives.

3. The installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment.

4. The inspection of steam boilers.

5. The construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.

6. The means and adequacy of exit, in case of fire, from factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, schools, halls, theatres, amphitheatres, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose and the institution and supervision of fire drills in such premises.

7. The suppression of arson and investigations of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and explosions.

8. The adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes. (As amended by chapter 204, Laws 1913.)

You will notice that under subdivision 6 it was clearly the intent of the Legislature to place *factories* under the supervision of the State Fire Marshal as regarding the installation of fire fighting apparatus and means and adequacy of escape, the word *factories* being mentioned first in this article.

In the enactment of this law and to avoid confliction of jurisdiction this clause should have been inserted "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed," but I desire to call your attention to the fact that in other Departments where so-called confliction of jurisdiction occurs with that of the State Fire Marshal the law does not place the responsibility on any one in particular to compel the enforcement thereof. In "overlapping" the so-called "authority" with other departments, we have succeeded in working in complete harmony with this department although we have taken the initiative in each case and are willing to assume all responsibility where our inspection and supervision have taken place. We do not, however, wish to assume responsibility where a division of authority is inevitable.

An investigation of our inspection in these cases will disclose the fact that while the other departments are charged generally with the enforcement of certain laws, no specific reference is made to the subject of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. An inspection discloses the fact that up to the time of the creation of

the Department of State Fire Marshal, no efficient nor practical attention, inspection or protection was given by this Department along these lines, and in a majority of cases there were human lives at stake. We insist, however, that inspection by our trained corps of inspectors is far superior to that of inspectors of a general nature.

We contend that if confliction is the result, the laws should be so amended that this important department in the State service should be given jurisdiction which is clear and concise, and clearly defines the authority and duties and enforcement in each case.

At the present time one department prescribes the manner and adequacy of carrying out the law, and the Department of State Fire Marshal is charged with the enforcement thereof. This is clearly not our fault but that of the Legislators who passed the amendment.

There are thirty-three States in the Union with a Department of State Fire Marshal with power to enforce Fire Prevention Laws, investigate and prosecute cases of arson or criminal carelessness in the starting and spreading of fires, ascertaining causes and by rigid enforcement of said laws, and an education of the people at large to the need of care and forethought in the protection of property. It must necessarily follow that a Conservation of the Utilized Resources of the State would result. This has been the policy of the Department of State Fire Marshal since its inception and to abandon this important department would mean a step backward in Fire Prevention and relegate this work in the Empire State to the authorities of Municipal Government. We have found that "everybody's business is nobody's business." A department of State with powers vested can obtain results whereas we have on record instances of Fire Prevention Laws in Municipalities very lax and with only a partial enforcement. Local interests are too closely allied in municipal government and thorough enforcement of these laws seem impossible.

Under section 351 this Department is charged with the enforcement of local laws and ordinances. We have discovered that a great majority of second and third class cities and larger size

have very lax ordinances in regard to Fire Prevention and Fire Protection, and many have none at all.

In a recent opinion of the Attorney-General we may not only enforce Home Rule but may go further and prescribe rules and regulations for better protection against fire and loss of life.

After the organization of this Department, upon inspection we discovered that *few if any schools* were holding proper fire drills. We therefore began an enforcement of this rule and furnished all public and parochial schools with rules and regulations for conducting fire drills.

Upon inspection we discovered that fire drills were not being held regularly in *factories* and thereupon began an enforcement of these laws and provided each factory with a set of rules and regulations for the conducting of fire drills in their building.

We have provided means whereby factory employees may enjoy their noon-day smoke without violating the "No-Smoking" Law in Factories.

We have required the demolition of dilapidated and unsightly buildings in cities and towns where said buildings were considered a fire hazard and menace.

We have inspected and numbered over 30,000 boilers in the State of New York this year carrying over ten pounds' pressure and which are not covered by the casualty insurance companies, thus protecting the property and lives in the immediate vicinity.

We have insisted upon:

*First* — Action by all cities and towns in adopting proper building codes, which will call for improved conditions and the use of fire resisting construction in congested districts.

*Second* — Action by the proper authorities in requiring the introduction of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus in all commercial establishments and city blocks.

*Third* — Action by theatre and moving picture concerns in the installation of proper fire fighting apparatus and proper exits and location of these places of amusement in regard to physical conditions and occupancy.

*Fourth* — Action by towns and cities in the installation of proper fire fighting equipment for local fire departments.

*Fifth* — Action by proper authorities in providing adequate water supply for cities and towns, the size of mains, pressure, test, etc.

*Sixth* — Action by proper authorities in the immediate investigation of incendiary fires, the detection of the firebug and the conviction of same.

*Seventh* — Action by those in authority to the end that all buildings where people congregate such as schools, theatres, factories, hotels, apartment houses or assembly halls shall be so constructed and equipped that the lives of the people within may be safeguarded.

*Eighth* — Action by the manufacturers and handlers of high explosives in the storage, transportation and use of same so that explosions and oftentimes fire and loss of life may not occur.

*Ninth* — Action by manufacturers, dealers and consumers of highly inflammable and volatile oils, such as gasoline, naphtha, etc., the storage and handling of same so that unnecessary explosions and loss of life and property may be lessened thereby.

*Tenth* — Action by the public in bringing about a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day.

*Eleventh* — Action by the public in establishing a Fire Prevention Day whereby a general cleanup of rubbish and inflammable conditions and inspection of same will result, thus lessening the fire hazard.

*Twelfth* — Action by every citizen of the State in using his individual effort in the cause of educating the public in regard to the dangers from fire not only in so far applicable to personal consideration but also from its broader standpoint, the "Conservation and Welfare of our Natural and Material Resources."

It seems ridiculous that our people so apt and eager to seek out and destroy the mysterious and hidden enemies of mankind should be so slow in fighting a foe so plainly in sight and so readily vanquished.

We are leading the world in stamping out the causes of pestilence and removing them. We are actually in the vanguard of battle against tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other pestilences and still we stand apart and let older nations *lead* the fight against an enemy more easily conquered. Is it any wonder the average loss per capita in Europe is \$0.33 while that of the United States is \$2.51?

This Department has worked faithfully and conscientiously to arouse the people of the State against the rapidly increasing fire losses and to educate them along lines of fire Prevention and Protection.

Organized methods must be adopted for bringing the significance of the fire waste before every person in the State. It may be said that every worthy cause ever promulgated or advanced has received from various sources and for various reasons its objections, its opposition and we are not surprised under existing conditions that opposition has been aroused to the Department of State Fire Marshal. We are pleased that this opposition has come if it will in any way arouse in the education of the legislators or of the people of the State of New York as to the value and good of such a department.

We take exception, however, to the fact that the bill for the abolition of this Department was reported out of committee favorably without an opportunity or a request to be heard in our own behalf. We doubt that few, if any, really know what good work this Department has been doing or of what this Department consists.

We quote from a leading newspaper a statement by one of the prominent legislators:

“The bills merely were introduced to prove to our political adversaries that we had no desire to maintain the departments legally, but to refuse them financial support, so that we might fill the positions with Republicans when the Democrats vacated.”

Must it be said of this administration that from a mere political animus that one of the most important departments in the State service should be abolished?



The assistants to the State Fire Marshal being chiefs of various fire departments, town clerks and mayors of unincorporated villages number over 1,700. Back of the chiefs of the different fire departments, who are legally constituted assistants to the State Fire Marshal, are the volunteer firemen of New York State numbering 250,000 and from whom we have received many letters of indorsement and commendation.

Chambers of commerce, boards of councilmen, trustees, boards of trade, credit men's associations, manufacturers, civic bodies of every description are taking up the subject of fire prevention and protection but they develop few if any results and from our observation there must be a department of State vested with the powers thereof before results of this nature can be accomplished.

I submit, however, the policy of such a department must be most conservative, and the powers thereof used with every discretion. It must be admitted, however, that a cursory examination and partial protection such as many people *desire* would be only a reflection on the part of the Department. Our examinations and inspections therefore have been most detailed and always mindful of the appalling loss of human life in the State and with a regard for the preservation of life.

The holocausts of recent years seem unnecessary if some department like that of the State Fire Marshal were charged with special jurisdiction and the enforcement of fire prevention laws in all places where any number of people live or congregate for any purpose whatsoever.

With reference to the opposition to the Department of State Fire Marshal, no good reason can be assigned for its abolishment. Our statistics show, in the many towns we have covered and properly protected the fire hazards, a considerable reduction in the number of fires and consequently the loss suffered thereby. We can show where undoubtedly many lives have been saved by access to the fire escapes which have been placed on buildings by this Department. We do not recognize interior stairways as a means of escape. We consider that only outside fire escapes, with stairways to the ground, are adequate and proper.

Hearsay evidence is not permissible in a court of competent jurisdiction, and should have no weight in the conservative minds

of legislators of the State of New York. We are not unmindful of the welfare of the people. On the contrary, every rule made by the State Fire Marshal, every requirement placed on the public, is in the interest of the people.

This Department is only in its infancy, being in existence less than three years, the first year of which was practically given over to organization. The past two years have been productive of splendid results, and we have received many letters of commendation from prominent people throughout New York State for our efficient and careful work. We have also the support and commendation of the State Fire Underwriters, and the National Fire Protective Association of America.

At the Conservation Congress and meeting of the fire marshals of North America, held in Philadelphia in October last, representative civic bodies were present from many States in the Union in which there is no department of State fire marshal, and after the meeting, which consumed the entire week, these committees carried back with them a complete and enthusiastic report which recommended to their several Governors the immediate creation of a department of State fire marshal.

The books of this Department show a record of 16,905 fires occurring within the State outside of Greater New York up to January 1, 1914, and 12,955 fires in Greater New York, a total of 29,860 in the State.

Our records include the character of the property destroyed, the cause of fire, the amount of insurance carried, and the damage.

Our inspections of boilers disclose defective conditions, in which case the boilers are condemned; where the inspection is passed, a plant number is assigned, and a record of the boiler or boilers is kept within this Department. We inspected 9,144 locations where boilers were in operation last year, such locations containing approximately 30,000 boilers.

Through the officers of this Department there were 93 arrests last year for arson, against 46 for the year 1912; and 25 convictions in 1913 as against 19 in 1912. We are advocating different amendments to the law this year, and attention is called to the suggestions from this Department to His Excellency, Martin H. Glynn, in a recent communication, dated December 24, 1913.

This Department made 12,254 inspections of property in 1913, and 7,795 violation orders were complied with. There were 212 public buildings inspected, among them being hospitals, public schools, and asylums. There were also 267 investigations made by this Department into incendiary fires. The recent amendment to the State Fire Marshal Law giving jurisdiction over the adequacy of water supply and fire fighting apparatus in cities and towns have materially assisted the equipment of many of the larger towns of the State, thereby bettering the conditions throughout the State.

We are also pleased to note that we have bettered the defective conditions of water supply in many of the smaller towns of the State. We have discovered that there are at least 45 communities in the State of New York in which the water supply and fire fighting apparatus are so defective that there has been much damage to property by fire as a result of such condition. We are therefore recommending a proper water supply and equipment for these communities. If the Legislature would appropriate sufficient money whereby this Department could employ an increased number of professional explosive and combustible inspectors and boiler inspectors, the income from inspection of boilers and from licenses for magazines would be increased, in the former case to at least \$20,000 and in the latter from \$35,000 to \$40,000, thus making the Department almost self sustaining. The insufficient force of inspectors has realized only the following sums:

|                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| For inspection of boilers.....             | \$6,515 00 |
| For licenses for explosive magazines ..... | 6,875 00   |

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In Greater New York the Fire Prevention Bureau has a complement of 150 men, 70 of whom compose the field force. In 1913 there was an appropriation made for this Bureau of \$270,000; for 1914 the appropriation is \$272,000.

In Greater New York the Tenement House Department numbers 250 men for inspections against fire hazards, etc. The opposition to these different appropriations in New York City has come practically from the same source as the opposition to the State Fire Marshal Department, up-State. This opposition is

composed of property holders who have poorly constructed, unsafe and unsanitary buildings, such as tenement houses, factories, amusement and assembly halls, who object to reconstructing and housing the people therein with a view to safe-guarding their lives against the fire peril. Another source of opposition are the proprietors of the thousands of summer hotels which are poorly constructed and which have received the inspection of our representatives, and as a result proper inside fire fighting appliances have been insisted upon and outside fire escapes have been erected on these buildings. We admit that it is some expense, but this expense is justified and the public generally are safeguarded against the fire peril. Recent conflagrations in summer hotels and other buildings where a large number of people have been congregated should impress itself upon the minds of the public and lessons learned therefrom — that FIRE PREVENTION IS FIRE PROTECTION. It will thus be readily seen that the abolition of the Department of State Fire Marshal would result in a poorer construction of buildings and the retaining of unguarded property against fire risks which must ultimately result in a great loss of human life.

The chambers of commerce of Buffalo, Syracuse, Geneva, Credit Men's Association of Syracuse, firemen's conventions at Albany, Rochester, Ithaca, Newburgh, New York State Association of Fire Adjusters at Lake Placid, and several other bodies of representative men interested in the question of fire prevention have heartily indorsed the Department.

Partisanship should not be permitted to endanger life or property by the abolition of such an important department. The passage of the pending bill would be a reprehensible step backward and not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the day.

## FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, STATE OF NEW YORK

CHATHAM, N. Y., *April 30, 1914.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.— I am enclosing herewith a copy of chapter No. 400, General Municipal Laws of 1914, and I would respectfully ask that you have the kindness to call a special meeting of your company and read the enclosed law to your members.

This law, which is one of the most meritorious and humanitarian measures that has ever been passed, was signed by Governor Glynn, April 17, 1914, providing for payment to injured volunteer firemen and pensions to the families of deceased volunteer firemen where death occurs, or injuries resulting in death, due to personal harm sustained while performing and discharging fire duty.

Every volunteer fire company of this State should unhesitatingly commend Governor Glynn for signing this bill; also the Fire Marshal of the State of New York, Mr. Thomas J. Ahearn, for interest manifested in having the bill passed, and to Senator John F. Healy, who introduced the bill and whose efforts aided in its passage.

The Firemen's Association of the State of New York has for several years been striving to have such a bill passed for the benefit of volunteer firemen, considering that where a man risks his life and his health in defense of property and lives of others that he should receive as much consideration from the broadminded and charitable public as the soldier on the battlefield or the sailor in the navy; therefore it is no more than just that men who are injured or killed while fire-fighting that they or their bereaved families should receive some remuneration.

*Brother Firemen:*

I enclose a copy of chapter 400 of the Laws of 1914 as signed by Martin H. Glynn, Governor of New York.

On August 18, 1914, at the State Convention in Geneva, the State Firemen's Association adopted this resolution:

“ WHEREAS, THE GOVERNOR OF OUR STATE, MARTIN H. GLYNN, HAS BY HIS OFFICIAL APPROVAL

PLACED ON THE STATUTE BOOKS OF NEW YORK, A LAW PROVIDING FOR PENSIONS TO DISABLED FIREMEN AND THE FAMILIES OF FIREMEN KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY.

“BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE THANKS OF THIS CONVENTION BE EXTENDED TO GOVERNOR GLYNN FOR THIS MANIFESTATION OF HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR AND INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF THE FIRE-FIGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.”

On April 30, 1914, in writing to the members of the Firemen's Association, Sanford W. Smith, President of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York, said:

“THIS LAW, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST MERITORIOUS AND HUMANITARIAN MEASURES THAT HAS EVER BEEN PASSED, WAS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR GLYNN APRIL 17, 1914, PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT TO INJURED VOLUNTEER FIREMEN AND PENSIONS TO THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED VOLUNTEER FIREMEN WHERE DEATH OCCURS, OR INJURIES RESULTING IN DEATH, DUE TO PERSONAL HARM SUSTAINED WHILE PERFORMING AND DISCHARGING FIRE DUTY. EVERY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY OF THIS STATE SHOULD UNHESITATINGLY COMMEND GOVERNOR GLYNN FOR SIGNING THIS BILL; ALSO THE FIRE MARSHAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MR. THOMAS J. AHEARN, FOR INTEREST MANIFESTED IN HAVING THE BILL PASSED; AND TO SENATOR JOHN F. HEALY, WHO INTRODUCED THE BILL, AND WHOSE EFFORTS AIDED IN ITS PASSAGE.”

For years the passage of such a law providing for payment to injured volunteer firemen and pensions to the families of deceased volunteer firemen, where the injury or death was the result of physical harm sustained while in the performance of fire-fighting duties had been strongly urged in the Legislature of the State, but had always FAILED.

IT IS NOW A LAW.

MARTIN H. GLYNN MADE IT A LAW WHEN HE SIGNED IT.

It means for the humble and obscure volunteer fireman who risks his health and life in the defense of the property and lives of others, as much consideration for his services as is given a soldier on the battlefield or the sailor in the navy.

It means, moreover, the extension of this protection to the "UP-STATE" firemen who work unpaid just the same as do members of fire departments supported by public expense.

Statistics show that many injuries and deaths occur among the volunteer firemen in the performance of their duties, and it is no more than bare justice that the State, for whom they have done so much, should give just remuneration to the injured men, or to their bereaved families.

By Governor Glynn's advocacy and approval, he made it possible to introduce further Legislation in the interest of the Volunteers.

As a matter of common justice, therefore, your hearty support is asked, in behalf of the Volunteer Firemen of the State, for Hon. Martin H. Glynn for Governor of the State of New York.

HE IS OUR FRIEND. LET US BE HIS.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Lockport, N. Y.

*Ex-President Western New York Volunteer  
Firemen's Association.*

GEORGE T. KELLY, Yonkers, N. Y.

*Trustee Firemen's Home.*

JULIUS W. EGER, Schenectady, N. Y.

*Assistant Chief Schenectady Fire Department.*

JAMES L. MURPHY, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Ex-President Central New York Volunteer  
Firemen's Association.*

CARL VOGEL, Queens, N. Y.

*Member Exempt New York State Volunteer  
Firemen's Association.*

## LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.

## Chap. 400.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred and five of the general municipal law, in reference to payments to injured or representatives of deceased volunteer firemen.

Became a law April 17, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section two hundred and five of the general municipal law is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 205. Payments to injured or representatives of deceased volunteer firemen:

First. If an active member of a volunteer fire company in any city, incorporated village or in any fire district of a town outside of an incorporated village or in any part of a town protected by a volunteer fire company incorporated under the provisions of the membership corporations law, dies from injuries incurred while in the performance of his duties as such fireman within one year thereafter, the city, village, or town shall pay as follows:

a. If such volunteer fireman is a member of a volunteer fire company located in any city in which a pension fund is maintained, the relatives of such volunteer fireman shall be entitled to a pension in the same manner and at the same rates as if he were a member of the paid fire department of such city.

b. If in a city not maintaining a pension fund for the benefit of the members of the paid fire department therein, such city shall pay to the executor or administrator of such deceased volunteer fireman the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

c. If in any other place the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be paid to the executor or administrator of such deceased volunteer fireman.

Second. Any such volunteer fireman who shall become permanently incapacitated for performing the full duties of a volunteer fireman by reason of disease or disability caused or induced



by actual performance of the duties of his position, without fault or misconduct on his part, shall

a. If a member of a volunteer fire company located in any city in which a pension fund is maintained, be paid a pension in the same manner and at the same rate as if he were a member of the paid fire department of such city.

b. If a member of a volunteer fire company in any other place, be paid one-half the amount which would have been payable in case of death to his executor or administrator under the provisions of subdivision first of this action.

Third. In cities such sum shall be a city charge and shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other city charges, except that no part of the moneys payable under this section shall be paid from the pension funds of the paid departments therein. In villages such sum shall be a village charge and shall be audited and paid in the same manner as village charges, and shall be assessed upon the property and persons liable to taxation in said village, and levied and collected in the same manner as village taxes. If such fireman was a member of a fire company in a fire district outside of a city or an incorporated village, such sum shall be a town charge, audited and paid in the same manner as town charges, and shall be assessed upon the property and persons in such fire district liable to taxation, and levied and collected in the same manner as town charges. If such fireman was a member of a fire company incorporated under the membership corporations law, located outside of a city, village or fire district, such sum shall be a town charge audited and paid as town charges and shall be assessed upon the property and persons liable to taxation in the territory protected by such fire company and levied and collected in the same manner as town charges therein.

Provided, however, that any money paid to an executor or administrator under any of the provisions of this section shall be distributed in the manner provided by law for the distribution of personal property, and all money paid under this section shall be exempt from any process for the collection of debts either against the volunteer firemen or any beneficiary to whom the same is paid under the provisions of this section.

Fourth. Any controversy arising at any time under the provisions of this section shall be determined by the county judge of the county in which the volunteer fire company is located and of which such volunteer fireman is a member. For that purpose, any party may present a petition to such county judge, setting forth the facts and rights which are claimed. A copy of such petition and notice of the time and place when the same will be presented shall be served on all persons interested therein, at least eight days prior to such presentation.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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September 1, 1914

*To the Mayor of the City or President of the Board of Trustees of the Village:*

MY DEAR SIR.— I am enclosing you herewith copy of the Rules and Regulations for the Storage and Handling of Inflammable and Volatile Liquids, Construction of Commercial and Private Garages, Installation and Construction of Acetylene Gas Machines, Calcium Carbide and Nitro Cellulose Films.

These Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the Department under authority of chapter 303, Laws of 1913, amending section 379 of the State Fire Marshal Law.

They have been compiled after careful deliberation, and are recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

You are requested to embody these Rules and Regulations in the Laws and Ordinances of your City or Village charter.

I would deem it an especial favor and request that you notify me when action has been taken by your board, and a proper reply would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

## **DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

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**Rules and Regulations for the Storage and Handling of Inflammable and  
Volatile Liquids**

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**Regulations and Specifications for the Construction of Commercial and Private  
Garages**

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**Regulation for the Installation and Construction of Acetylene Gas Machines**

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**Regulations for the Storage and Handling of Calcium Carbide and Nitro  
Cellulose Films**



## RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE STORAGE AND SALE OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

SECTION 1. Inflammable liquids are divided for purposes of this ordinance into three classes according to the flash point.

Class 1 shall include liquids flashing below 30 degrees F. Tagliabue open cup.

Class 2 shall be liquids flashing at or above 30 degrees F. and below 80 degrees F. Tagliabue open cup.

Class 3 shall be liquids flashing at or above 80 degrees F. and below 200 degrees F. Tagliabue open cup.

Where the flash point comes within 9 degrees Fahrenheit by the open cup tester of the class division, more accurate measurements may be made by using the Abel-Pensky or Pensky-Martens testers, the tester described in technical paper No. 49 issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.\*

NOTE.—The above designations include and apply to any liquid no matter how manufactured or where obtained that has those flash points, and it includes such paints, varnishes and dryers, cleaning solutions and polishes as have flash points coming within those designated.

Representative examples of the classes of inflammable liquids referred to are:

| CLASS I                 | CLASS II     | CLASS III                   |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Ether                   | Acetone      | Kerosene                    |
| Carbon Bisulphide       | Alcohol      | Amyl alcohol                |
| Gasolene                | Amyl acetate | Turpentine                  |
| Naphtha                 | Toluol       | Whiskey                     |
| Benzole                 |              | Brandy                      |
| Collodion               |              | Fuel Oil                    |
| Hydrocarbon (gas drops) |              | Road Oil                    |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas |              | Vanoline or any             |
| Benzine                 |              | turpentine sub-<br>stitute. |

\* For ordinary usage, the comparison of open and closed cup testers may be assumed as follows:

$$\text{Degree Fahr. (Tagliabue)} = 1 \text{ deg.} + \frac{\text{Degrees Fahr. (Abel-Pensky)}}{0.94}$$

$$\text{Degrees Fahr. (Abel-Pensky)} = 0.94 \text{ deg. Fahr. (Tagliabue)} - 1 \text{ deg.}$$

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance, there shall not be kept in excess of one gallon of Class 1 liquids in any dwelling or any apartment of any apartment house, nor in excess of six gallons in any other building.

There shall not be kept in excess of five gallons in any dwelling or any apartment of any apartment house, nor in excess of ten gallons in any other building.

The liquids so kept shall be in sealed container or in safety cans of metal but no faucets or other gravity drawing device shall be attached or used on those containers; pumps or self-drawing devices are required.

SEC. 3. No Class 1 nor Class 2 liquids shall be kept or stored in any schoolhouse, religious, amusement or other public building, except for demonstration purposes, or for industrial or mechanical uses.

SEC. 4. Except in sealed containers, no Class 1 or 2 liquids may be stored within 10 feet of any stairway, elevator or exit.

SEC. 5. In paint or oil stores, retail stores and jobbers' plants, containing inflammable liquids, at least two exits shall be provided, one of which must be away from the point of storage, provided upon inspection by the State Fire Marshal or his assistants the conditions so warrant.

SEC. 6. The mixing, storing or handling of inflammable liquids of Class 1 and 2 in open containers is prohibited in any store, in any building housing more than two families or in a frame building housing more than one family, provided that this shall not apply to drug stores where inflammable liquids are used in making and compounding medicines and prescriptions.

SEC. 7. The storage of inflammable liquids inside buildings other than dwellings, shall be as given under the following subsections, provided that in a special storage room or fireproof building, conforming to requirements given in section 8, an unlimited quantity may be maintained therein, except of Class 1 liquids:

(a) Within the limits specified in section 24.

In frame buildings:

Classes 1 and 2 prohibited except 20 gallons in regular automobile tank on the car.

Class 3 — Maximum limit of tank or container to be 60 gallons.

In other than frame buildings:

Class 1 — Not exceeding a total of 10 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class 2 — In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in barrels, drums or tanks of not more than 60 gallons capacity each.

Class 3 — In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in barrels, drums, and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity each.

(b) Outside the limits specified in section 24.

In frame buildings:

Class 1 — Not exceeding a total of 10 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class 2 — In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity, and in barrels, drums or tanks not exceeding 60 gallons capacity each.

Class 3 — In sealed containers not exceeding 5 gallons capacity, and in barrels, drums and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity each.

In other than frame buildings:

Class 1 — Not exceeding 50 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class 2 — In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in drums, barrels and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity each.

Class 3 — In sealed containers, drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 240 gallons capacity each.

No container shall have faucet or other gravity drawing device attached to or used on said tanks. All of said tanks shall be of metal.

SEC. 8. Special rooms for storage of inflammable liquids and the handling and use of inflammable liquids shall, where called for in this ordinance, be constructed as follows: Walls, floors and ceiling to be of eight inches of brick or concrete, or 4 inches of reinforced concrete; door openings to other rooms or buildings to be provided with sills raised six inches and with automatically closing fire doors; windows to be wire glass in metallic sash and frames;

no combustible material used in construction, except that floor surfacing may be of wood; proper ventilation provided; no opening to rooms below except as made necessary by trade or manufacturing process and openings to rooms and other parts of building above to be provided with automatically closing fire doors or trap doors.

SEC. 9. Except where otherwise permitted, Class 1 liquids shall be in storage tanks underground or above ground outside the building, and no discharge system shall have outlet inside building unless in a special room as given in section 8.

SEC. 10. No container of Class 2 liquid and of more than 5 gallons capacity, except safety cans, may be used to fill other containers and appliances unless said filling is done outside the building or in a special room as given in section 8.

SEC. 11. Any building, other than a frame building, within the fire limits containing more than 500 gallons of inflammable liquids in other than sealed containers, must have all windows in side and rear walls and above the first floor on street fronts, exposed by another building within 50 feet, provided with wire-glass in metallic sash and frame.

SEC. 12. Any manufacturing plant hereafter established in a building in which persons are employed above the second story shall have all rooms in which Class 1 and 2 liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor constructed as given in section 8.

SEC. 13. In existing manufacturing plants where persons are employed above the second floor, all elevator, stair and other wells or vertical openings, communicating to rooms in which Class 1 and 2 liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting escape of vapor, must be inclosed and provided with automatic fire doors or trap doors.

SEC. 14. No manufacturing plant shall be located in any building used as a dwelling for more than one family unless all Class 1 liquids are kept in safety cans, not exceeding 1 quart in capacity, or in outside storage tanks as given in sections 24 to 31, inclusive, with no discharge inside the building.

SEC. 15. Kettles, vats, saturators and other vessels used in manufacturing processes, and containing more than five gallons



of inflammable liquid, must not be located within five feet of combustible material nor within five feet of any exit, unless two or more exits are provided, and all combustible floor thereunder with a radius of ten feet must be protected with noncombustible covering. All kettles and other open vessels must be provided with substantial covers operating automatically or which can be easily and readily placed in position.

SEC. 16. Rooms in which Class 1 and 2 liquids are used in open vats, pans or other vessels, or in which Class 1, 2 and 3 liquids are heated or otherwise treated in such a manner as to produce inflammable vapor, shall be well ventilated. Where natural ventilation is not sufficient, ventilation may be obtained as provided in section 48, or a trench or trough located in the lowest portion of the room, near any appliance emitting any inflammable vapor may be used, such trough to be not less than 6 inches deep, open except for screens or grating and sloping downward to the outside of the building to a point acceptable to the State Fire Marshal or his assistants, or a ventilation system or any other special system meeting the intent of this section may be used when approved by the State Fire Marshal.

SEC. 17. Where inflammable liquids are kept, used or handled in other than dwellings, sawdust, dry sand, ashes, chemical extinguishers or other fire retardants shall be provided.

SEC. 18. Inside the fire limits, barrels and drums containing Class 1, 2 and 3 liquids stored outside any building must not be piled upon each other, nor stored in a passageway, or beneath any window, and no open lights shall be permitted in any such storage yard.

SEC. 19. Drums or barrels for inflammable liquids shall have caps, plugs and bungs replaced immediately after package is emptied, or removed and disposed of before the close of day's business.

SEC. 20. In all rooms or parts of buildings which contain inflammable liquids in open containers, or in which the vapors from inflammable liquids are present, or in which inflammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process, the carrying of matches is prohibited, and smoking shall be a misdemeanor. Suitable signs lettered, "SMOKING PROHIBITED BY ORDER STATE FIRE MARSHAL" shall be displayed.

SEC. 21. Inflammable liquids shall not be drawn nor handled in the presence of open flame or fire, but may be drawn and handled when lighting is by incandescent electric lamps installed in compliance with the rules and regulations of the "National Electrical Code;" said rules and regulations are hereby made a part of the requirements of this ordinance as affecting all electrical equipment.

SEC. 22. No portable wheeled tank for the handling of inflammable liquids inside buildings shall exceed 60 gallons capacity. Tank must be of iron or steel, 3/16 inch thick, with all openings at the top and screened with 30 x 30 mesh, or equivalent, brass wire screen. Wheels must be rubber tired and tanks so hung as not to be tipped over in ordinary usage. Liquids must be drawn from tank by means of a tight fitting pump.

SEC. 23. The handling or storing of any inflammable liquid within dangerous proximity to open flame or fire is expressly prohibited.

SEC. 24. Except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance, the storage of inflammable liquids shall be outside buildings in underground tanks or above ground tanks:

#### SPECIFICATIONS

"Plans and specifications of all installations must be submitted, approved by and installed under the direction of the State Fire Marshal after inspection and report has been made," unless contained in a room constructed according to specifications given in section 8.

SEC. 25. Tanks located underground, if not lower than every portion of every building within 10 feet shall not be nearer than 10 feet to any building, except when buildings are used in connection with the manufacture or storage of inflammables and where not inhabited, and shall have top of tank at least 3 feet below the surface of the ground, and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied, exceptions being within the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal. Tanks may be permitted underneath building if buried at least 3 feet below the lowest floor. Tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand, well tamped into place or encased in con-

crete. Tank may have a test well, provided test well extends to near bottom of tank, and top end shall be hermetically sealed and locked except when necessarily open. When tank is located underneath a building, the test shall extend at least 12 feet above source of supply.

SEC. 26. Except as specified in section 24, no above-ground storage tank of more than 8,000 gallons of Class 1 and 2 liquids shall be nearer than 25 feet to the line of adjoining property which may be built upon.

SEC. 27. Tanks located underground shall have top of tank at least 3 feet below the surface of the ground, and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied. Tanks may be permitted underneath a building if buried at least 3 feet below the lowest floor. Tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand, well tamped into place or encased in concrete. The limit of storage permitted shall depend upon the location of tanks with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings, as follows:

(a) Unlimited capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit, in any building within a radius of 50 feet.

(b) 20,000 gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit, in any building within 30 feet radius.

(c) 5,000 gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit, in any building within 20 feet radius.

(d) 1,500 gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit, in any building within 10 feet radius.

(e) 500 gallons if not lower than every floor, basement, cellar or pit, in any building within 10 feet, in which case it must be entirely encased in 6 inches of concrete.

SEC. 28. Above ground tanks for Class 1 and 2 liquids outside buildings shall have painted conspicuously upon their side, in letters at least 2 inches high, the wording, "INFLAMMABLE — KEEP FIRE AWAY."

SEC. 29. Tanks must be set on a firm foundation, shall be riveted, welded or brazed, and shall be soldered, caulked or otherwise made tight in a mechanical and workmanlike manner, and if to be used with a pressure discharge system shall safely sustain a hydrostatic test at least double the pressure to which tank

may be subjected. Top of tank to be securely fastened to top ring, with joints of equal tightness to those between rings. They shall be covered with asphaltum or other non-rusting paint or coating. All pipe connections shall be made through flanges or reinforced metal securely riveted, welded or bolted to tank and made thoroughly tight.

Tanks more than 1 foot above the ground must have foundation and supports of non-combustible materials, except wooden cushions; no combustible material shall be permitted under or within 10 feet of any above ground outside storage tank.

Tanks containing crude petroleum shall be surrounded by an embankment or wall of sufficient height to provide a storage equal to one and a half times the capacity of the tank.

SEC. 30. Stationary tanks inside buildings for the handling of liquids of Classes 2 and 3, where permitted in these rules and regulations, shall be made of soft galvanized iron, or tin plate suitable for the purposes. Cylindrical tanks of 120 gallons or less capacity shall be made of material with a minimum thickness of No. 20 gauge, U. S. Standard; rectangular tanks of 800 gallons or less capacity shall be made of material with a minimum thickness of No. 14 gauge, U. S. Standard. Correspondingly heavier gauge metal must be used for longer tanks. All joints must be locked, doubled seamed or riveted. All joints must be soldered or made tight by some equally satisfactory method. All such tanks shall be so located that the pump or other drawing off device shall not be below the first floor, and the floor for a radius of three feet from pump shall be of non-combustible materials or covered with metal. Tanks of proper construction may also be used, or original barrels or drums may be used until contents are drawn, if substantially placed to prevent tipping or rolling with pump inserted through a close fitting connection in head or side.

SEC. 31. Where underground tanks are used, all pipes carrying volatile inflammable liquids, except in dry-cleaning establishments, shall pitch forward toward tanks without any traps or pockets and shall enter tank at the top.

SEC. 32. All pipes used in systems for inflammable liquids shall be of standard full weight brass, galvanized iron or steel,

with suitable brass or galvanized malleable iron or steel fittings. No rubber nor other packings, and no flanges, shall be used. If unions are used, at least one face must be of brass, with close fitting conical joints. Litharge and glycerin, shellac or other suitable material shall be used on pipe joints. Outside piping must be protected against any mechanical injury when within five feet of ground level. Inside piping must be rigidly supported.

SEC. 33. Defective and leaking piping must be made tight immediately or replaced.

SEC. 34. Piping carrying Class 1 and 2 liquids, unless without joints or connections, shall not extend through any room which contains any open light or fire.

SEC. 35. The end of the filling pipe for underground storage tanks for Class 1 and 2 liquids shall be carried to a location outside of any building, but not within five feet of any entrance door, or cellar opening, and shall be set in a metal box with cover which shall be kept locked except during filling operations; this filling pipe shall be closed by a screw cap. A 30x30 mesh or equivalent brass wire screen strainer shall be placed in the supply end of the filling pipe.

SEC. 36. Deliveries of inflammable liquids of Class 1 and 2 where practical, shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe between the filling pipe and the barrel, tank wagon or tank car from which such liquid is being drawn.

SEC. 37. Except as permitted in Section 40, inflammable liquids shall be drawn from tanks by pumps so constructed as to prevent leaking or waste splashing, with controlling apparatus or piping so arranged as to allow control of the amount of discharge and prevent leakage or discharge inside the building by any derangement of the system. The pump or other drawing-off device shall be located on or above the grade floor, preferably near an entrance or other well ventilated place.

SEC. 38. Except as permitted in section 40, no tanks, drum or other containers inside a building, or discharging inside a building, shall be provided with a faucet or other bottom-drawing device which will permit the gravity flow of liquids inside the building. Pipe shall not terminate at any point lower than the level of source of supply.

SEC. 39. By special permit of the State Fire Marshal, the storage and gravity flow of inflammable liquids may be permitted in refineries, manufacturing, jobbing plants and distributing stations where the nature of the business requires such storage and flow, and also the storage and gravity flow of commodities of Classes 2 and 3 is permitted in stores, plants and establishments, where the nature of the liquid will not permit pumping provided that the contents of tanks inside buildings holding Class 1 liquid shall be sufficient for only one day's operation and such storage shall be in rooms as called for in section 8.

SEC. 40. In new and existing plants, rooms in which Class 1, 2 and 3 liquids are stored or handled in other than original containers, heating shall be done by steam or hot water. Unpierced fire walls shall isolate from such rooms all steam boilers, furnaces or exposed fires, or any electric dynamos or motors, or other spark emitting devices, provided that explosion-proof motors may be used.

SEC. 41. All tank wagons, and wagons containing tank with faucet, when used for distribution of inflammable liquids, shall be of substantial and workmanlike construction and shall be subject to the approval of the State Fire Marshal, or his assistants, who shall inspect and keep a record of such wagons or vehicles, which shall be plainly marked with their record number. All faucets connected to such tank wagons shall be kept locked or have handle removed when not in actual use, such handle to be so constructed that it may not be removed except when the faucet is tightly closed, and all measures shall be covered or otherwise protected.

SEC. 42. Containers of Class 1 and 2 liquids, where used in connection with garages, stores or warehouses, shall be painted red and be conspicuously lettered in black "DANGEROUS—KEEP LIGHTS AND FIRES AWAY AND STORE OUTSIDE BUILDING."

Containers of Class 3 liquids shall be painted green and have conspicuously marked in white letters "INFLAMMABLE LIQUID—KEEP FIRE AWAY AND STORE OUTSIDE BUILDING." It shall be a misdemeanor to keep or place the above mentioned liquids in containers other than those marked

as designated, or to use the containers for any other liquids or substances than those specified, or fail to keep their exterior clean so that coloring and lettering are easily distinguishable.

SEC. 43. The use of inflammable liquid in kindling or starting fire in stove or furnace, or any other place not specifically permitted by this ordinance, is prohibited and is a misdemeanor.

#### DRY CLEANING

SEC. 44. "Dry Cleaning" shall be known as the art, act or process of cleaning or renovating wearing or other apparel, clothes and other fabrics or textiles, or any other things with inflammable liquid.

"Sponging" shall be the removal of dirt, grease, etc., or local application of inflammable liquid as applied by tailors and others.

SEC. 45. Sponging is prohibited in shops, dwellings, enclosures, yards and all other places, unless carried on through the application of such inflammable liquids from an automatically closing safety can of not more than (1) one quart capacity, and the use of sponging of such liquid from, or in, open pans or vessels shall be a misdemeanor.

SEC. 46. Sponging is prohibited in any room not provided with safe means of exit direct to the outside of the building and shall not be executed or applied in any room or enclosure containing any open or flaming fire or light, nor within ten feet of any such light, self-heating iron or other spark or flame producing appliance. During all such application, and for one-half hour thereafter, two direct openings for ventilation and air circulation must be provided, preferably on opposite sides of the room and near the floor level.

SEC. 47. Except in buildings detached at least 150 feet from any other structure, a building used for dry cleaning purposes shall be constructed of non-combustible material, shall not be more than one story or sixteen feet high, without a basement or other space below the floor, shall not be used for other occupancy, and shall be at least ten feet from other buildings or a public thoroughfare. All floors shall be of concrete or other non-combustible material. All doors shall have raised sills at least ten inches above the highest point of floor, and no other opening, ex-

cept for ventilators, shall be less than twelve inches above the same point. In wash rooms, only the necessary appliances for washing, extracting and redistilling shall be permitted. No direct opening shall be permitted between wash room and dry room. No combustible material shall be permitted in the construction of the dry rooms or any racks or other appurtenances. All steam and hot water pipes for drying purposes must be protected by wire screens or otherwise so as to prevent contact of pipes and inflammable goods. All windows, doors or other openings within 100 feet of exposing openings or combustible structures or materials, shall be provided with wire-glass in metal frames or fireproof shutters, doors or covers. All doors, windows, shutters, screens, grills and barrel openings shall be arranged for ready opening from either side in case of an emergency. Inter-communicating openings shall be provided with standard automatic closing fire doors, kept closed except when passing through. All rooms shall have a steam extinguishing system satisfactory to the State Fire Marshal, or where such fire extinguishing system is not available an approved system using a fire deterrent chemical or gas. One approved hand chemical extinguisher shall be provided for each 500 square feet of floor area.

A vent opening of at least twenty inches area shall be provided at the floor level in each wash room and drying room, near each machine and opposite to any door or other air inlet; such openings shall be covered with 2 x 2 mesh No. 16 galvanized wire web and shall be kept clear of all obstructions. From the vent opening a flue of at least twenty inches square, and of non-combustible materials, built into the wall or floor or securely fastened thereto and free from mechanical injury, shall conduct to and through a sparkless exhaust fan, to be run continuously and which shall be of sufficient size to completely change the air volume every five minutes. All discharge outlets of vent pipes shall be provided with 12 x 12 mesh or equivalent wire screen and located without hazard to surrounding property and acceptable to the State Fire Marshal or his assistants. Skylights and windows must be of wire-glass in metal frames and provided with fusible link connecting to an automatically closing device, and shall be covered with 12 x 12 mesh or equivalent brass wire screen to prevent spark



or other fire entrance. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the clogging or in any way the stopping of air passage through such wire screens.

Heating shall be done by steam or hot water. No steam boiler, furnace nor exposed fire, nor any electric dynamo or motor, nor other spark emitting device, shall be allowed in any washing, drying or distilling room, or in which vapor travels therefrom. All artificial lighting shall be in accordance with section 21.

In each washroom there shall be provided a drain or connection to the sewer, at least four inches in diameter, provided with a U-pipe forming a water seal to prevent the passage of inflammable vapor, and with inlet pipe in the form of an inverted U, or a syphon, with end at least two inches above the floor level,  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch air inlet three inches above floor level, and top of siphon eight inches above floor level.

All dry cleaning, washing, extracting and redistilling shall be carried on in closed machine, which shall be fluid tight. Washers shall have hinged door and shall be arranged so that in case of an explosion the door will automatically close. The transfer of all liquids shall be through continuous piping, and all outlets or drain lines shall be drained by gravity to settling or storage tanks. No dry cleaning liquids shall be settled in any open or unprotected vessels or tanks. All piping and all metallic parts of each machine shall be properly grounded by at least No. 10 copper insulated wire to a water pipe or other grounded devices.

All goods removed from washer to extractors must be kept in tight metal pans with under side of bottom covered with wood, and no goods or washed stock shall be taken from wash room till washing liquid has been removed by the extractor and all dried goods shall be removed from extractors at close of operation.

Settling tanks shall be constructed, located and vented essentially as given for the storage tanks. At the close of the day's operations, all liquid contained in washers, extractors or stills, or otherwise, shall be returned to the stock or settling tanks. The location of all tanks buried or otherwise, and their contents and hazards, shall be plainly marked by signs as approved by the State Fire Marshal.

SEC. 48. Tanks buried under sidewalks or highway will not be permitted.

## REGULATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE GARAGES

SEC. 50. By the term "Public or Commercial Garage" is meant a building or that portion of a building wherein are kept more than three automobiles or motor cars charged with or containing a volatile inflammable liquid for fuel or power.

Where any portion of a building is used for a garage, the garage shall be deemed to embrace all of the building not separated from the garage proper by standard fire walls. All openings in such walls shall be protected on both sides by standard fire doors, constantly closed except when necessarily temporarily opened for passage. A PRIVATE GARAGE housing not more than three automobiles if within (15) fifteen feet of any other building must be of non-combustible material and shall be subject to the rules herein.

SEC. 51. By the term "Volatile Inflammable Liquid" is meant any liquid that will emit inflammable vapor at a temperature below (80) eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

SEC. 52. No person shall conduct or maintain a garage or keep or store any volatile inflammable liquid in connection therewith unless a LICENSE AND A PERMIT have been obtained therefor in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SEC. 53. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS to conduct or maintain garages, or to keep or store volatile inflammable liquid in connection therewith, shall be made in writing to the State Fire Marshal, or to the official designated by him to grant such permits, upon forms to be furnished by the State Fire Marshal. A permit shall not be granted until a license has been obtained: in a city from the mayor or chief executive officer having supervision of the erection of buildings in such city; in a village from the president of such village; in a town outside the boundaries of a city or village from the supervisor of such town; provided however that no permit shall be issued upon such application until the regulations and specifications of the Department of State Fire Marshal shall have been fully complied with.

SEC. 54. Each APPLICATION for a permit to conduct or maintain a garage shall be accompanied by a plan of the premises.

SEC. 55. All LICENSES AND PERMITS provided for in these regulations must be conspicuously posted, under glass, upon the premises.

SEC. 56. The State Fire Marshal, or the official granting the permit, may revoke the same for cause, after due notice and hearing.

SEC. 57. No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, and no flame or fire shall be used or allowed in any garage. All electric dynamos and motors not actually part of the automobile, except "explosion-proof" or fully enclosed motors, shall be located not less than five feet above the floor. All incandescent lights so located as to be exposed to mechanical injury shall be protected by approved wire guards, and all arc lamps shall be so located as to be safe from mechanical injury, and shall be of the enclosed type; approved re-enforced cord must be used where lamps are used for portable purposes. Movable incandescent lights in a garage shall be protected by approved metal guards and shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be permanently located at least five feet above the floor, and enclosed in a fireproof cabinet. The entire electrical equipment shall conform to the rules contained in the latest edition of the National Electrical Code.

SEC. 58. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be kept or carried in open vessels in a garage, and no volatile inflammable liquid shall be drawn except into approved safety cans of a capacity not exceeding five gallons each, and then, with the exception of liquids with flashpoints above 30 degrees Fahrenheit, only for the purpose of immediately filling the tanks of automobiles contained in a garage. In lieu of the above safety cans, portable filling tanks not to exceed (60) sixty gallons in capacity, may be used for transporting volatile inflammable liquid to and from the storage tanks for filling and charging the automobile. The said portable tanks shall be supported on rubber tired wheels and liquids must be drawn by means of a tight-fitting pump. Hose attachment must not exceed ten feet in length, equipped at the end with a shut-off valve.

SEC. 59. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system

of a garage, nor shall any such liquid be put into or removed from the tanks of a vehicle while any light or fire on the same is burning.

SEC. 60. Where electric charging apparatus is installed or placed in a Public or Commercial garage, all such apparatus except the wires leading to the automobiles to be charged shall be placed within a room separated from the main garage by fire-proof walls, which wall shall not be inferior in fire-resisting qualities to re-enforced concrete construction four inches in thickness; any openings from said room into the main garage shall be protected by self-closing fire doors, and door sills shall be raised at least eight inches above the floor level.

SEC. 61. On the floor of every garage there shall be constantly kept and maintained convenient receptacles filled with sand to be used in absorbing waste oils on the floor; in addition thereto sand shall be kept on every floor in boxes or buckets provided with hand scoops to be used for fire extinguishing purposes only. There shall be one such box or bucket for each 2,000 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof, or in lieu of such boxes there may be maintained a cart on wheels filled with sand, such cart to hold not less than four cubic feet of sand.

SEC. 62. There shall be maintained at least one chemical fire extinguisher for each 2,000 square feet of floor space or fraction thereof.

SEC. 63. Self-closing metal cans set firmly on four-inch legs shall be kept on all floors of every garage, into which all inflammable waste materials shall be deposited at all times when not in use, and there shall be one such can for each 2,500 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof. The contents of all waste cans shall be removed from the building daily.

SEC. 64. When any portion of a building, or other structure, is used as a garage, the garage shall be deemed to embrace all of the building not separated therefrom by unpierced fire walls, floors and ceilings.

"Unpierced fire walls, floor and ceiling" shall mean walls constructed either of brick, stone, cement, concrete, hollow tile or cement blocks covered with cement mortar not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, or metal lath and hard plaster not

less than one and one-half inches in thickness supported by angle iron frame; floor constructed of cement concrete not less than three inches in thickness; and ceiling constructed of metal lath and hard plaster not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. All to be without openings of any kind therein except for piping or electrical conduits, which shall be sealed in the wall airtight.

SEC. 65. No building or other structure shall be used as a garage:

(a) That is situated within fifty feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a hotel exceeding two stories in height, hospital, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings in use as garages previous to the date of these regulations, except in cases where, in the opinion of the State Fire Marshal, the conditions are hazardous.

(b) That is occupied in any part as a dwelling, tenement or lodging-house, hospital, school, or as a place of public amusement or assembly: *provided, however*, that a building in which is located a garage containing not more than four motor vehicles, which are the property of the applicant or of his immediate family, and which are not let out for hire, may be used in part as a dwelling, if the portion so used is not located above the second story, is entirely separated from the garage by an unpierced fire wall, floor and ceiling, has a separate entrance from the outside air, and has all windows directly above any opening in the garage of wireglass, with metal sashes and frames; but such part shall only be occupied as a dwelling by the applicant and his immediate family or his employee. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be kept in the garage except such as is in the tanks of the motor vehicles, unless such building is of fireproof construction throughout.

(c) In any part of which paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale.

(d) In any part of which dry goods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured or kept for sale.

(e) In any part of which resin, turpentine, hemp, cotton, gun-cotton, smokeless powder, blasting powder or any other explosives are stored or kept for sale.

SEC. 66. Except as provided in the previous section, all garages shall be located and constructed in accordance with the following classification:

(a) First-class garages for public or commercial purposes may be located in any city or town; shall have the walls, partitions, floors and roof constructed of brick, cement, concrete or some other equally substantial fire-proof material; the stairs of iron or cement concrete; the doors, standard fire doors; all trim or other interior finish of metal or wood covered with metal; and all windows exposing other buildings within a distance of twenty feet, fitted with wireglass, metal sashes and frames.

(b) Second-class garages for public or commercial purposes shall be located outside the fire limits of any city or town; shall not exceed one story in height without a special permit from the State Fire Marshal; shall have walls of brick, cement, concrete or some other equally substantial fireproof material; a fire-resisting roof covering; a ceiling of metal lath and hard plaster, not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness; a cement concrete floor; all trim or other interior finish of metal or wood covered with metal; and all windows exposing other buildings within a distance of twenty feet, fitted with wireglass, metal sashes and frames.

(c) Third-class garages shall be located outside of the fire limits of any city or town, and not less than twenty feet from any building not exceeding three stories in height, nor less than fifty feet from any building more than three stories in height; shall have the capacity for housing not exceeding four motor vehicles; shall have walls on the interior and ceiling covered with sheet steel and a cement concrete floor: *provided, however*, that if the State Fire Marshal or the official granting the permit, shall consider such structure will endanger other buildings, such garage shall be of first or second class construction, as the said official shall direct.

(d) Fourth-class garages shall be located outside of the fire limits of any city or town, and not less than twenty feet from any building not exceeding three stories in height, nor less than fifty feet from any building more than three stories in height; shall have a capacity for keeping or housing not more than one motor

vehicle, and shall have a cement concrete floor: *provided, however*, that if the State Fire Marshal, or the official granting the permit, shall consider such structure will endanger other buildings, such garage shall be of second or third class construction, as the said official shall direct.

(e) Fifth-class garages shall be located outside of cities and outside of the fire limits of any town, and not less than one hundred feet from any other building not owned or controlled by the owner of such garage; shall have a capacity for keeping or housing not more than two motor vehicles and shall have a non-combustible floor. Such garages may be conducted without a license or a permit, but shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations as to operation and maintenance.

SEC. 67. Garages of the third and fourth classes may be located nearer to other buildings than the distances specified in their classification, provided that the walls of buildings exposed by the garage are of fireproof construction without openings of any kind therein.

SEC. 68. On and after the date of these regulations, except as otherwise provided by statute, all buildings used as garages shall conform in location and construction to the provisions of the three preceding sections: *provided, however*, that the said provisions shall not apply to buildings used as garages that existed previous to the said date, but such buildings shall be changed in construction as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 69. In any case where a building is divided by an unpierced fire wall from the foundation to one foot above the roof, each portion of such structure so separated shall be considered a building.

SEC. 70. All stairways or elevator wells and all air or light shafts in a garage shall be enclosed in fire-resisting walls or partitions; and all elevator and stairway openings shall be protected with standard automatic closing fire doors, which shall be kept closed except when the openings are being used.

SEC. 71. Wireglass in windows or skylights of garage shall not be less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, with wire mesh not more than seven-eighths of an inch and wire not smaller than No. 24 B. & S. gauge.

SEC. 72. All skylights in a garage, located within twenty feet of any building of greater height than such garage, shall be of wireglass, with metal sashes and frames.

SEC. 73. No pit shall be allowed in the floor of any garage.

SEC. 74. All basements used for the storage of motor vehicles shall have one or more independent exits therefrom direct to the outside air, for use in case of fire.

SEC. 75. No portion of a building below the street level shall be used for the storage or handling of volatile inflammable liquid, nor as a repair shop for the business of repairing motor vehicles, unless so situated or constructed as to allow a free and natural floor ventilation sufficient to remove all vapor therefrom: *provided, however*, that any portion of a building which is of fire-proof construction throughout may be used for the business of repairing motor vehicles.

SEC. 76. No building or part thereof, inside of the fire limits of any city or town, shall hereafter be converted into a garage and used as such, unless such building or part thereof shall be of fire-proof construction throughout; and no building or part thereof hereafter converted to such purpose, outside of the fire limits of cities or towns, shall be used as a garage unless made fire-resisting by covering the walls on the interior and the ceiling of such garage with metal lath and hard plaster, not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness; such garages shall have cement concrete floors, and shall otherwise be in accordance with these regulations.

SEC. 77. No garage shall be maintained in a building any part of which is used for the stabling or shelter of horses or cattle, unless the part so used shall have a separate exit to the outside air, and no connection whatever shall be maintained between the said stable and the garage; and where horses or cattle are stabled or sheltered above the garage, such stable shall be separated from the garage by unpierced fire walls, floor and ceiling, and shall have separate exit to the outside air. And, if in the judgment of the State Fire Marshal, the conditions are such as to endanger the safety of the horses or cattle in case of fire in such building, he may order that a system of automatic sprinklers shall be installed therein.

SEC. 78. No garage shall exceed ten thousand square feet in



floor area on any one floor, unless otherwise authorized by a special permit granted by the State Fire Marshal.

SEC. 79. The State Fire Marshal may authorize the construction and maintenance of garages in isolated portions of towns, in such manner and in such locations as in his judgment the situation may require, when such garages are for public convenience.

#### EXISTING GARAGES

SEC. 80. On or before Dec. 1, 1914, all existing buildings or other structures in any city or town used as garages, with capacity for housing more than four motor vehicles, shall be made to comply with the following requirements:

(a) The floor of the first story shall be covered with cement concrete not less than three inches in thickness.

(b) All first story ceilings of garages that are more than one story in height, if constructed of combustible material, shall be covered with metal lath and hard plaster not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

(c) All stairways and elevator wells leading upward from the first story shall be enclosed in partitions covered with metal lath and hard plaster not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, or sheet steel well lapped and securely nailed, or with some other fire-resisting material.

(d) All doorways in said partitions to be fitted with iron frames and standard automatic closing fire doors.

(e) All windows in exterior walls, which expose dwelling houses, hotels, mills, factories, or places of public assembly within twenty feet, shall be fitted with wireglasss and metal sashes and frames, or closed up solid with fireproof material.

(f) If the State Fire Marshal, or the official designated by him, so directs, any building of more than two stories in height, having a wooden interior in which a public garage is maintained, shall have a sprinkler system installed throughout the building, except in such part as may be separated from the garage by unpierced fire walls and floors.

SEC. 81. A repair shop may be conducted in a building with a garage, if separated therefrom by non-combustible partitions, with the openings into the garage protected by standard automatic fire doors.

SEC. 82. No torch, forge, fire, flame nor electrical apparatus capable of emitting an exposed spark shall be used or maintained in a building containing a garage or a motor vehicle repair shop, except used or maintained in a separate fireproof room in which no volatile inflammable liquid is kept, and the entrance to which is direct from the outer air, or through a vestibule constructed of non-combustible material with standard self-closing fire doors not less than four feet apart, and with an opening on one side of such vestibule at the floor level direct to the outer air not less than three feet in height and four feet in width: *provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the use of safety matches in a garage for lighting the lamps on motor vehicles at night.

SEC. 83. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be kept, sold or used in a motor vehicle repair shop. This section shall not apply to volatile inflammable liquid in the tanks of motor vehicles which are in such shop for repairs.

SEC. 84. Artificial heating of a garage shall be by steam or hot water system, and all heating plants shall be installed in rooms separated from the garage by unpierced fire walls, floor and ceiling, with an entrance from the outside only. No other system shall be used or allowed unless approved in writing by the State Fire Marshal.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GARAGES

SEC. 85. Sawdust shall not be used for absorbing oils in a garage.

SEC. 86. All garages shall be kept clean, and the floor free from oils, oily waste or rags. Each floor shall be furnished with a sufficient number of self-closing metal cans, and all inflammable waste material shall be placed therein and removed daily from the building.

SEC. 88. There shall be preserved a space of not less than eighteen inches between the outer edge of the mud guards of motor vehicles, when lined up in a garage.

SEC. 89. No locker constructed of wood shall be allowed in a garage.

SEC. 90. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be put into or taken out of a motor vehicle where there is an open light, and all

lights on a motor vehicle must be extinguished and the engine stopped before filling the tank. If any volatile inflammable liquid is accidentally spilled in a motor vehicle or on the floor or ground during the process of filling, it shall be cleaned up, allowed to evaporate, or the motor vehicle moved by hand to a place of safety, before relighting the lamps and starting the engine.

SEC. 91. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be carried about or remain in an open receptacle in any garage.

SEC. 92. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be used in a garage for cleaning or for any other purpose than the filling of the tanks of motor vehicles, motorcycles or motortricycles.

#### STORAGE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE

SEC. 93. Calcium carbide shall be kept in air-tight containers of noncombustible material, preferably galvanized iron of not less than 18 U. S. metal gauge, with bottom at least six inches above the floor, and having securely fastened automatic closing covers. Not more than 120 pounds of calcium carbide, in the aggregate shall be stored in a garage at any one time, and in other buildings the storage of calcium carbide shall be according to the requirements and rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

#### ACETYLENE GAS MACHINES AND GAS TANKS

SEC. 94. Not more than 1,000 cubic feet of compressed acetylene gas in detached tanks, in the aggregate, shall be stored in a garage at any one time, and at pressures not exceeding 250 pounds to the square inch, otherwise the construction, installation and use of acetylene gas machines shall be according to the rules and requirements as recommended by the Committee of Consulting Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

#### NITRO-CELLULOSE FILMS

SEC. 95. In connection with moving picture concerns and film exchanges, the handling and storage of nitro-cellulose films shall be in accordance with the rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

SEC. 96. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be kept conspicuously posted on each floor of every public and commercial garage.

*September 1, 1914.*

*To the Mayor of the City or President of the Board of Trustees  
of the Village:*

MY DEAR SIR.—I am inclosing you herewith copy of the rules and regulations for the storage and handling of inflammable and volatile liquids, construction of commercial and private garages, installation and construction of acetylene gas machines, calcium carbide and nitro cellulose films. These rules and regulations have been adopted by the Department under authority of chapter 303, Laws of 1913, amending section 379 of the State Fire Marshal Law. They are compiled after careful deliberation, and are recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. You are requested to embody these rules and regulations in the laws and ordinances of your city or village charter. I would deem it an especial favor and request that you notify me when action has been taken by your board, and a proper reply would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

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## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW YORK — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 14, 1914.*

A vital problem which calls upon our people for solution is the situation with regard to the waste of energy and resources in all parts of the country by fire.

It takes the wheat crop of the United States to pay for the fire waste of the country, as the net gain to the nation barely offsets the average annual fire loss. The fire waste amounts to \$2.50 for every man, woman and child in the country and 65 per cent. of it can be prevented by known means.

The total loss by fire in our State last year was \$24,121,872. This is a grave indictment of the prudence and intelligence of the people of this State, because it is equivalent to and in the nature of a direct tax of over two million dollars a month on our people.

It is absolute waste and drain upon our resources such as no State can long endure, and the fact that it is largely preventable is a reproach to our people, and calls for immediate and effective action.

At this time, especially, when the European war has disturbed the ordinary processes of business and affected the finances of the world, the payment of heavy fire losses by the insurance companies of America might be productive of the most dire financial results.

In order, then, to arouse our people to a vivid sense of fire dangers, and induce them to take a more lively interest in the subject, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and the laws of the State, and in furtherance of a salutary custom heretofore observed, I have appointed and do hereby appoint Friday, the ninth day of October, in the current year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, as Fire Prevention Day.

I direct the Fire Marshal of the State to promulgate practical suggestions and supervise their effective execution for the observance of such day.

I request the people of the State, and all in authority, to co-operate with the Fire Marshal in his work to promote the safety and security of life and property.

Let public and private institutions be thoroughly inspected on that day, and local authorities give attention to the matter of better building regulations, fire protection and fire prevention.

Let fire drills be held in schools, institutions and factories.

Let our children be instructed in the dangers of the fire fiend.

Let our people observe the day by a general cleaning up and let them be enlightened at civic and other gatherings, grange meetings and farmers' institutes on the subject of the fire waste of the State and the best means for its prevention.

Let the press, by timely publications pertaining to fire prevention and protection, aid in the work.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed an impression of the great seal of the State of New York, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(SEAL)

MARTIN H. GLYNN,

*Governor.*

By virtue of the authority vested in me in the proclamation of Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Governor of the State of New York, I suggest the following to the people of the State, toward a proper observance of October 9, 1914, as Fire Prevention Day.

Let there be a general cleaning up and removal of all debris, rubbish and inflammable material, and let chimneys be placed in proper condition for winter use.

Let public and private institutions, hotels, asylums, factories and theaters be carefully inspected and such changes made as will further promote safety.

Let local authorities attend to better building regulations, fire protection and prevention, water supply, and apparatus for fire fighting.

Let fire drills be held in institutions, factories, private and parochial schools, and let teachers instruct their pupils, with the aid of a proper program, on the dangers of fire and the simpler means of its prevention.

Let a campaign of education with reference to fire prevention be instituted everywhere, in civic gatherings, grange meetings, farmers' institutes, and through means of public meetings generally.

Let the press, through timely publications, aid in the work.

Last year the fire loss in our State amounted to \$24,121,872. Every month, therefore, our people were taxed over two millions of dollars, mostly as a result of carelessness and negligence.

I am fully convinced that through the methods indicated, much valuable information will be spread, conditions will be vastly improved, and the fire dangers and losses materially lessened.

I therefore earnestly urge our people to observe October 9, 1914, as Fire Prevention Day, along the lines above indicated.

THOMAS J. AHEARN,

*State Fire Marshal.*

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#### CIRCULAR LETTERS AGAINST ASSEMBLY BILL 1914

Extract from letter of E. J. Cooney, C. F. D., Little Falls, N. Y., to his Member of Assembly from Herkimer county:

"I regret to learn of the introduction of the Assembly bill abolishing the Department of State Fire Marshal. For years

I have been constantly endeavoring to enforce local laws requiring property owners to erect fire escapes, and to install proper and adequate fire fighting equipment. My predecessors have also endeavored to enforce the laws, but without success. Since the establishment of the State Fire Marshal, results have been accomplished, buildings have been placed in safe condition, and lives have been safeguarded. Heretofore we have never erected a fire escape, nor have steam boilers been inspected, nor has the storage of explosives been properly cared for.

"These evidences of the good work of the State Fire Marshal will prompt you to vote to retain this office, with all its powers."

Extract from letter of Henry R. Yates, C. F. D., Secretary of State Firemen's Association, to the State Fire Marshal:

"As Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Schenectady, and one who is in every particular familiar with the State Fire Laws governing that Department; personally knowing of the many improvements accomplished in this City, which I think I am truthful in saying that such improvements have not been equalled anywhere throughout the State, I feel it my duty at this time to say that without the assistance of the State Fire Marshal's Department we would be existing in the same old rut, with so many dangerous conditions confronting us.

"A great deal of good has been accomplished throughout the State by the State Fire Marshal's Department: The erection of fire escapes, the handling and storage of dynamite, inspection of boilers, the installation of fire fighting apparatus, as well as many investigations and convictions in arson cases. Therefore, why should such a Department, for one moment, be considered useless.

"I do hope that the Department will always exist, with capable men in command, and without being hindered or obstructions placed in their way."

## STATE OF NEW YORK

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ALBANY, November 10, 1914

*To Fire Chiefs, Town Clerks, Village Presidents, and Assistant  
State Fire Marshals of the State Fire Marshal Department:*

Under a decision of the Attorney-General rendered Nov. 9, 1914, that the appropriation made to this Department under the provisions of chapter 529 of the Laws of 1914, in his opinion, is available only for the purpose of paying salaries in this Department and cannot be used for payment of anything other than salaries, therefore take notice that I cannot allow for, nor pay, any fees nor traveling expenses on and after October 1, 1914 as heretofore, on the grounds that the Legislature did not make provisions therefor.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal.*

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## A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

State Fire Marshal Ahearn appeals to you most strongly for a safe and sane celebration of the Fourth. He urges a combined attack upon the annual record of fire and noise.

Last year was America's sanest Fourth, with the lowest record of deaths since the campaign against the old-fashioned Fourth of July began. Fire Marshal Ahearn believes its record can be excelled in our State this year. He requests that prohibitive ordinances be enforced, and restrictive measures used.

In 1903 there were 466 deaths and 3,983 were injured on the Fourth in the nation. Last year the list of the dead was decreased to 32 and that of the injured to 1,131.

A strong effort should be made by all toward leading our people into more modern and instructive forms of celebration. The use of explosives should be limited to public parks during fixed hours of the day, and they should be safeguarded while awaiting their discharge. Their firing off among closely built shingle roof frame houses should be absolutely forbidden. The discharge or firing of



fireworks and other pyrotechnic display and the storage of such dangerous article should be entirely regulated by ordinance under the supervision of local fire chiefs. Permits should be issued only after inspection of the premises by fire chiefs.

Fourth of July celebrations should be arranged without the promiscuous use of fireworks or explosives. Householders should be on guard by being prepared for emergencies, and, among other remedies, should keep buckets filled with water and place them handy for immediate use. Members of fire departments should be interested and lend aid for a reasonable observance. Make thorough inspections and carry out the directions of the Department.

It is far better to plan for the saving of life and property before loss occurs than afterwards. Merriment is better than mourning.

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#### BRIEF FOR DEPARTMENT

We have insisted upon:

*First*—Action by all cities and towns in adopting proper building codes, which will call for improved conditions and the use of fire resisting construction in congested districts.

*Second*—Action by the proper authorities in requiring the introduction of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus in all commercial establishments and city blocks.

*Third*—Action by theatre and moving picture concerns in the installation of proper fire fighting apparatus and proper exits and location of these places of amusement in regard to physical conditions and occupancy.

*Fourth*—Action by towns and cities in the installation of proper fire fighting equipment for local fire departments.

*Fifth*—Action by proper authorities in providing adequate water supply for cities and towns, the size of mains, pressure, test, etc.

*Sixth*—Action by proper authorities in the immediate investigation of incendiary fires, the detection of the firebug and the conviction of same.

*Seventh* —Action by those in authority to the end that all buildings where people congregate such as schools, theatres, factories, hotels, apartment houses or assembly halls shall be so constructed and equipped that the lives of the people within may be safeguarded.

*Eighth* —Action by the manufacturers and handlers of high explosives in the storage, transportation and use of same so that explosions and oftentimes fire and loss of life may not occur.

*Ninth* —Action by manufacturers, dealers and consumers of highly inflammable and volatile oils, such as gasoline, naphtha, etc., the storage and handling of same so that unnecessary explosions and loss of life and property may be lessened thereby.

*Tenth* —Action by the public in bringing about a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day.

*Eleventh* —Action by the public in establishing a Fire Prevention Day whereby a general cleanup of rubbish and inflammable conditions and inspection of same will result, thus lessening the fire hazard.

*Twelfth* —Action by every citizen of the State in using his individual effort in the cause of educating the public in regard to the dangers from fire not only in so far applicable to personal consideration but also from its broader standpoint, the "Conservation and Welfare of our Natural and Material Resources."

We have enforced the laws as to

Fire Drills in factories;

No Smoking Law;

Demolition of dilapidated buildings;

Inspection of 30,000 boilers in the State of New York.

We have received letters of the highest commendation from members of the Commercial Travelers Association and from the traveling public in general, calling attention to the fire traps in which they were compelled to live while on their trips through the upper part of the State, asking us to use our best efforts to the end that these hotels might be either eliminated or placed in a safe condition against fire.

It may be added that since much of the opposition manifested to this Department compelled a compliance with violation orders which we served upon these hotel owners, the proprietors have received words of commendation from the traveling public, the opinion of our opponents has changed materially, and in many instances opposition has been turned into the highest commendation.

**CIRCULAR LETTER AGAINST ASSEMBLY BILL NO.  
462, INT. No. 458, 1914, TO ABOLISH DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

1. There was no hearing on the bill, and it ought to be recommended for a hearing.

2. The peculiar feature of the bill lies in the fact that it tears down but does not build up anything in its stead.

It abolishes the Department and makes absolutely no provision for continuing its work. No one will for an instant claim that the general subject of *Fire Prevention* should not be legislated upon in the State of New York, in the face of the fact that *Fire Prevention* is now a matter of recognized scientific study; that in the cities of New York, Rochester, Buffalo and Rome have *Fire Prevention Bureaus*; that thirty-five states in the Union now have State fire marshals, and throughout the west *Fire Prevention Clubs* have been organized. There is likewise a National Fire Prevention Association. And the functions of these bodies are now an annual feature in our country.

3. The bill should be amended to strike out on page 3, lines 15 and 16, the words, "until otherwise provided by statute" and instead thereof the words should be substituted "until the return of the Republican party to power, when said Department will be reinstated with an added force and increased appropriations".

The purely partisan nature of the measure would, in this manner be effectively exposed.

4. The blind partisanship is thoroughly disclosed by the ill-considered provisions of the repealing bill, and the failure to take into account its effects upon other departments and not merely that of the State Fire Marshal.

Section one of the act first undertakes to repeal every statute creating the Department. These statutes concern the prevention of fires; the storage, sale or use of combustibles; the installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment; the inspection of steam boilers; the construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes and adequacy of exit in case of fire, in factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, schools, halls, theatres, amphitheatres, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from

time to time, for any purpose, and the institution and supervision of fire drills in such premises; the suppression of arson; the investigations of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and explosions; the adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus, and their inspection for fighting purpose.

It therefore wipes out not alone the administrative features of the Department but all assistant officers in the State numbering about seventeen hundred, their duties as to the investigations of the cause, and origin of fires and explosions, inspection of public and private property, boiler inspection, supervision over the handling and transportation of explosives and records of their sale, investigation into fire and explosions, the keeping of records, the duties of district attorneys with reference to assisting at investigations into fires, the summoning of witnesses, the compensation of assistants, their reports to the State Fire Marshal, and his power to formulate and adopt regulations upon each of the subjects within his jurisdiction. These topics are all covered by pages 1 and 3, line 1 and 2 of the bill.

On page 2, lines 3 and 9 inclusive, there are repealed the Laws of 1913 giving the Department jurisdiction over the important subjects of the adequacy and sufficiency of water supply and fire apparatus and their inspection for fire fighting purposes (chapter 304, Laws of 1913).

The Third Annual Report of the Department will show that forty-five counties, which are named in it, are found in the State without sufficient water and apparatus. The repeal of this law alone is a striking menace at the safety of rural communities. This part of the bill also repeals the law of last year, making it a misdemeanor for an officer to neglect his duty (chapter 432) that requiring fire insurance companies to make reports of fires (chapter 433) and amends the sections with reference to the service of violation orders (chapter 434) so as to secure their enforcement; also, that making more stringent boiler inspections (chapters 393 and 593).

This single item of boiler inspection must appeal to legislatures, who certainly would not wish life and property to be exposed to danger through boiler explosions.

It would repeal chapter 214, Laws 1913, subjecting the method

of testing firearms to the approval of the State Fire Marshal; chapters 450 and 530, Laws of 1913, providing for systematic inspection of property by firemen, and remodeling the immunity bath which previous statutes had given to witnesses examined in investigations into fires.

The subject of inspections of property by firemen is now looked upon as a most important one, and Fire Commissioner Adamson has recently in New York city ordered it, and the National Firemen's Convention in Denver last year declared it to be the most important feature of *Fire Prevention*.

It would also repeal chapter 192, Laws of 1913, requiring county clerks to furnish lists of assistants.

Also, chapter 431, Laws 1913, requiring assistants to report as to their departments, apparatus, stations, water supply and service, and any recommendations and suggestions that would increase their usefulness.

It must be admitted that this is a most important provision, and would aid a central authority to supervise these subjects throughout the State.

It would repeal chapter 303, Laws of 1913, giving the State Fire Marshal the power to make rules and regulations upon all subjects under his jurisdiction and to secure their enforcement through proper officers of the law.

A more serious feature, however, of the proposed bill and which can not be ignored, is not found in the bill itself but outside of it.

It concerns the effect of the bill on other matters now of the greatest importance.

The passage of the Hinman Bill would practically repeal section 83-B, chapter 332, Laws of 1912, with reference to automatic sprinklers. The duty of enforcing this provision is placed upon the State Fire Marshal.

It needs no special argument to show the danger which would result from allowing factories and other buildings to be maintained without a sprinkler system. The advantages of this system are too well known to need argument. It has again and again saved life and property.

It would also repeal section 83-C of chapter 194, Laws of 1913, which prohibit smoking in factories. The duty of enforcing this

section is now placed with the State Fire Marshal. Surely it needs no argument to convince anyone of the awful danger to life, particularly in factories, in which numbers of men and women are employed, that may result from smoking.

It will also repeal section 83-A, chapter 203, Laws of 1913 which now provides for fire alarm signal systems and fire drills in factories.

No one will gainsay the beneficial effect of fire alarm signal systems, and especially of fire drills. They have repeatedly demonstrated their usefulness, and have again and again saved life. The State Fire Marshal is charged with the duty of enforcing this section.

The repeal of this class of legislation will seriously cripple the Labor Department and the Industrial Board, the orders of which must be carried out by the State Fire Marshal.

The beneficial labor legislation of last year, supported by men of all parties, and hailed by humanitarians, sociologists and all interested in the protection of our wage earners, would be completely nullified.

Surely partisanship will not go so far as that, and must shrink from nullifying such beneficial legislation.

It would repeal article 12-A of chapter 308, Laws of 1913 which now safeguards, under the supervision of the State Fire Marshal, the moving pictures of the State by prescribing the method of their construction, and particularly that of the booths in them.

Such repeal would most seriously endanger the lives of thousands upon thousands of people every day and night that frequent these establishments in their leisure hours.

The bill would therefore expose not alone our wage earners, but every class of our communities throughout the State, daily to fire dangers, as the result of hazards running wild and left uncontrolled by the State which should safeguard its people.

6. The bill can not be defended on the score of economy. Last year \$13,390 were paid into the State Treasury as a result of boilers and explosive magazine inspections with a very limited force.

If a larger force could be employed the revenue from these two items would amount annually to at least \$65,000.

The Department has but fourteen general inspectors and five boiler inspectors. Last year it expended but \$80,000.

The Labor Department has 83 inspectors, 10 mercantile inspectors, 11 special investigators, 10 special agents, 8 supervising inspectors, 2 confidential agents, a medical inspector, an assistant engineer and a large office force.

In Greater New York the Tenement House Department has 250 men alone for inspections of fire hazards.

The Fire Prevention Bureau there has 150 men of whom 70 alone compose the field inspection force.

In 1913 there was an appropriation of \$270,000.

In 1914 the appropriation is \$272,000.

7. Opposition to the Department comes from property owners who have poorly constructed, unsafe and unsanitary buildings, tenement houses, factories, amusement and assembly halls, and they object to the orders of the Department which would require them to reconstruct their establishments with a view to safeguarding the lives of the people against the fire peril.

Another source of opposition are the proprietors of thousands of small hotels which are poorly constructed and have received the inspection of our representatives, so that proper inside fire fighting appliances have been insisted upon and outside fire escapes required.

The Chambers of Commerce of Buffalo, Syracuse, Geneva, The Credit Men's Association of Syracuse, Firemen's Conventions at Albany, Rochester, Ithaca and Newburgh, the New York State Association of Fire Adjustors, and several other bodies of representative men interested in the question of fire prevention have heartily endorsed the Department.

Partisanship should not be permitted to endanger life or property by the abolition of such an important Department.

Passage of the pending bill would be a reprehensible step backward, and not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age.



## RECORD OF DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED ENFORCING THE LAW AND DECREASING THE FIRE HAZARD IN HOTELS AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THE LAW HAD BEEN A DEAD LETTER BEFORE. IMPRACTICABILITY OF ATTENDING TO ENFORCE LOCAL FIRE LAWS WITHOUT SUPPORT OF STATE.

Previous to the organization of the Department of State Fire Marshal, where municipalities had laws and ordinances on fire prevention and fire protection, no attempt was apparently made to enforce these laws for the protection of the people of the State, and not until the Department assumed supervisory control was it possible to secure action on the enforcement of these laws and ordinances for the protection of life and property.

The Department has covered nearly every summer resort in the State in the protection of the hotels, where our citizens and their families seek rest and recreation during the summer months. We have safeguarded them in the equipment of these hotels by modern fire appliances, and provided safe means of escape to the open air and from the fire hazard. The commercial city and country hotels have nearly all been carefully inspected, and fire appliances and means and adequacy of escape provided for them, as well as for the summer resorts.

It is folly to suppose that local authorities can do this work effectively. Nobody but local authorities would care to take responsibility or the initiative to enforce such laws, for the reason that these officers serve in many cases without compensation, and their election or appointment is had from a standpoint of popularity, and naturally they do not care to antagonize their friends in these municipalities by burdening them with the extra expense of safeguarding their property. It can plainly be seen, therefore, that selfish motives would prohibit the enforcement of these laws and ordinances. The dread of treading on some friends' rights and the thickly interwoven business interests in these municipalities precludes any action on their part to place the responsibilities on their friends, and thus the supervision of local authorities has been lamentably lax. An instance of this kind was seen in the

recent Malone Hotel fire where, for want of fire-escapes, several able bodied men lost their lives.

The people of the State are now being aroused to the necessity of fire prevention and fire protection, when they consider the tremendous fire loss yearly of \$250,000,000 in the United States, of which New York State contributes the large average of \$24,122,572, being divided as follows:

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Loss on buildings..... | \$12,832,215 |
| Loss on contents.....  | 11,290,357   |

Local authorities, both in cities and villages, are generally good fire-fighters, but the work of fire prevention is entirely a different proposition, to which few municipalities have given their practical attention in this advanced subject of the age. There is an old adage, that "we always lock the barn door after the horse is stolen." It is so in fire protection, after a severe loss by fire; it is generally conceded, that the occupants of the municipality immediately begin to protect their buildings. We have hundreds of letters from public-spirited people who have written to this Department expressing their appreciation of the office, and invariably the text of the letters is as follows:

\* \* \* Prior to your activities the school houses, public halls and business blocks were inadequately protected in case of fire and were without suitable fire exits. The local authorities seemed powerless to enforce the fire laws, but since your Department has supervised these conditions, local fire ordinances are now possible to enforce, with your office as a supervisory authority."

Another letter from a prominent business man of Rochester reads: "I have been put to considerable expense to comply with the requirements of your Department, but consider it a good investment, in that I have not only protected my property but have already had assurance that my insurance rate would be reduced. The value of your Department cannot be overestimated."

A prominent hotel proprietor writes: "It has cost me several thousands of dollars to comply with your recommendations, but I consider it a good investment, as I am protecting my guests and also I am reducing my insurance rates, so that it is a paying proposition."

Another prominent manufacturer writes: "At first we resented the orders of the State Fire Marshal, but after we had complied with his orders we were convinced that they were most reasonable, timely, and now cheerfully desire to attest to the splendid work this Department is doing."

An alderman of one of the large cities writes: "For years we have been unable to enforce the laws for protection of the public schools, but since your inspector has visited us we find that fire appliances and fire escapes have been added to these schools, thus affording protection to our children who are attending them. These changes could not have been effected if we had not had the assistance of the State Fire Marshal, who insists upon compliance with the law."

Another Chief of a Fire Department writes: "For years I have constantly endeavored to enforce local laws requiring property owners to install proper and adequate fighting equipment and to erect fire-escapes. My predecessors have also endeavored to enforce the laws, but without success. Since the establishment of the State Fire Marshal Department, results have been accomplished, buildings have been placed in safe condition, and lives have been safeguarded. Heretofore we have never erected a fire-escape; nor have we had steam boilers inspected, nor has the storage of high explosives been properly cared for, until the advent of your Department.

The Department of Public Instruction of one of our large cities sends a resolution adopted by the Board of Education within the past two months, as follows:

"Whereas, The welfare of the pupils and teachers attending the public schools being under the care of the Board of Education, and

"Whereas, The Corporation Counsel of this City having rendered a decision that the matter of fire protection in public schools is under the direction and approval of the State Fire Marshal, and this Board recognizing the seriousness of the situation in this City and fully appreciating its duty in the matter

"Therefore be it resolved, That the State Fire Marshal be respectfully requested to send to this city persons to examine all public school buildings, relative to their condition in the matter of fire protection and make such recommendations as in his judgment, when completed, would meet the requirements of law.

Resolved, further, That the Superintendent of Repairs be directed to furnish this Board an itemized statement showing the estimated cost to carry out said recommendations when made."

It would be backward not progressive legislation to hamper this Department by lack of funds for the proper performance of the duties of enforcing the Fire Marshal Law of the State.

We have hundreds of letters from mercantile establishments, hotel proprietors, business men, public officials, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade — commending the splendid work which this Department is doing along the lines of advanced fire prevention and protection.

The cry of economy is not warranted, in view of the work of the department and the fact that, last year, it cost the State less than \$80,000, while the Fire Prevention Bureau of Greater New York alone allows \$272,000 annually.

We are decreasing the number of fires in mercantile establishments by enforcement of the anti-smoking law in factories and department stores. We are inspecting steam boilers, decreasing the dangers of explosions. We are installing fire appliances in the interiors of buildings, where employees may operate hose attached to standpipes for the immediate extinguishment of fires, or keep the flames in check while the fire department is arriving at the scene of the fire. Providing fire extinguishers for immediate use in small fires. It must be remembered, that fires are all of the "same size at the start."

Providing several means of exit to the street, by erection of fire-escapes.

We require the demolition of old buildings which are considered a fire menace to adjoining property, thus reducing fire hazard.

In a letter from a prominent Oneida citizen, we quote "Local laws were almost impossible to be enforced, and since the establishment of the Department, many safeguards have been established which it would have been almost impossible to have accomplished. Fire-escapes have been installed in our school, theater, local hotels and manufacturing plants. The inspections made by officials from the State Fire Marshal's office and suggestions made have been the means of bringing the property owners to a realization of the fact that they must be careful to protect their property from the danger of fire.

THE GENERAL EFFECT ON THE FIRE HAZARD OF THE WORK DONE,  
AND HOW INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS VIEW THE WORK SO  
FAR ACCOMPLISHED.

That the fire hazard of the State has been diminished by the work of the State Fire Marshal Department there can be no doubt. Statistics do not show the decided increase in fire losses in New York State which has been the average for the past ten years, although the reduction, in some counties of the State where the work of the Department has been extremely active, is shown in the statistics of the Third Annual Report of the State Fire Marshal. The Department has the hearty cooperation and support of the State Fire Underwriters' Association. While in some ways the Department disagrees with the standards laid down by the State Fire Underwriters, at the same time the general work is practically the same, and cooperation is inevitable with these organizations and this Department.

From a communication of the Cooperative and Fire Underwriters' Association of New York State under date of April 28th, we quote as follows:

"It is perhaps fair to assume that the Republican organization considered the 'useless' feature of their argument as a sufficient reason for abolishing this department; while the absence of any apparent public demand for its maintenance, together with a weakness of support on the part of friends, made unnecessary any detailed explanation as to why it was 'useless.' In the meantime those of opposite political faith who favored the Department seemed powerless to advance any convincing arguments, thus leaving the erroneous impression that their interests might possibly be limited to the desire for spoils, as charged by opponents."

On the whole the situation seemed extremely shocking to those familiar with purposes for which the Fire Marshal Department was recommended by Republicans and created by Democrats, and who are interested in the great national question of fire prevention, the consequent conservation of natural and created resources and reduction of the fire tax.

The official report made to the Legislature in February, 1911, by the Merritt Investigating Committee appointed by Governor

Hughes, was generally recognized as one of the best volumes of insurance literature ever printed, and in summing up the committee had this to say:

"Your Committee believes that the root of the whole question of fire insurance is the consideration of fire prevention and that all means possible should be taken by the State to prevent fire waste. Therefore it recommends a State Fire Marshal law, to the end that better conditions may prevail. Such a statute has been prepared — embodying the strongest points of similar laws of other States."

It should not be forgotten that this recommendation was made at the close of a most exhaustive investigation of conditions in connection with these matters, and because the Committee had become convinced, through experience of others, that the real solution was through a special State department.

The *direct tax* for fire insurance in New York State in 1912 amounted to \$48,697,213.00 of which \$26,906,003.00 was distributed largely to the criminal and to the careless citizens for losses by fire and the balance of \$21,791,210.00 was required in the form of expenses and commissions for the collection of these taxes and distribution of loss funds referred to.

The annual cost to municipalities for the maintenance of fire departments to fight the fires, a majority of which could be prevented, cannot well be estimated, but the *Direct Tax* upon the citizens of Albany for the splendid department maintained here, reaches the sum of \$242,530.00 in appropriation for the year 1914. No one begrudgingly meets a tax of this character, for the firemen, through their perilous work and the endangering of life and health earn every cent received. But, it is well to remember that this tax is at present an absolute necessity to provide protection of the city's interests from the criminal and from the careless. This statement is thoughtfully made, for causes of fires are practically limited to those of lightning, carelessness and design; while those not classed under the first are within the power of man to prohibit, either by precaution or by prosecution. The common causes of fires from carelessness are so well known in the various classes of property that inspection, compulsory rules and drastic

penalties for neglect have always produced results. The penalty of an increased insurance rate does not always force corrections.

Quoting from communication of Underwriters Association of Binghamton dated March 3, 1914;

"The Department of State Fire Marshal has done splendid work throughout the State and wherever they have appeared thorough inspections have taken place and conditions very much improved. In the past year Binghamton has been thoroughly and carefully inspected, and the fire hazard very much reduced thereby."

The Agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Co., Saranac Lake, N. Y., writes:

"As an Insurance Agent I have come in contact with the large amount of work done in this vicinity by the Department of State Fire Marshal. It is not only efficient in the inspection of buildings and the correcting of many abuses, but the investigation of suspicious and incendiary fires has received the commendation of this community."

One of the large Insurance Companies of Newark, N. J., operating in New York State, writes:

"Please permit me to call your attention to the good work already done by your department. For many years efforts to bring owners of buildings to comply with the fire laws for ordinary safety have proven unavailable. The Fire Marshal has ordered maintained fire-escapes and appliances for fire fighting, improvements to factories, local mills, public buildings, theaters, and, generally improved local conditions."

A letter from an official in the State Grange who is interested in the Firemen's Cooperative Fire Insurance Company contains the following:

"We note the splendid work of the State authorities (Department of State Fire Marshal), who are ready to investigate and punish without favor the incendiary who wantonly burns his neighbors' buildings. Your Department has done splendid work along the lines of investigation of incendiary fires."

Letters have been sent by nearly all of the prominent fire insurance companies operating in this State to the Legislature requesting not only the retention of the Department of State Fire Marshal, but allowing liberal appropriations therefor."

### SPECIFIC DETAILS OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

The Department of State Fire Marshal is charged with the safe storage and transportation of high explosives within the State. This includes dynamite, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder and blasting powder. We require that fire and bullet proof magazines shall be constructed for the safe storage of all explosives in the State estimated at over 50,000,000 pounds. We have now under our control about 4,000,000 pounds of explosives which are placed in magazines, and which conform to the specifications of this Department. Lack of inspectors has prevented control of the larger portion of the explosives used in the State. For these inspections we charge a license fee, and up to date have received \$7,800.

### BOILER INSPECTIONS

The Department inspects all boilers having pressure over ten pounds, not covered by casualty companies of the State, for which a license fee is charged, and from which we have received \$7,300 up to date.

Where defective conditions are disclosed, such as render the continuance of boilers in service hazardous, the persons responsible for their condition are notified from the Department that they are obliged to make such repairs as are essential to the safety of life and property, and until such requirements are complied with the operation of such boilers is declared in violation of law and subject to the penalty provided by statute.

### WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS

It will be conceded that these are most vital and important subjects in the work of this Department, as they go hand in hand and rank equally in the problem of fire fighting. A special bureau for such work should be established in this Department. In many villages and municipalities antiquated fire-fighting apparatus is still in use, and it is the object of this Department to recommend up-to-date and efficient apparatus, for the protection of the property at these points.

Insufficient water supply and lack of fire-fighting apparatus is painfully apparent throughout the entire State of New York. In many localities the bucket brigade is still the only means of fighting the flames.



In the past year the total number of dilapidated buildings inspected was 113. A large number of those ordered repaired or demolished in the violations have been complied with.

Inspections made of buildings in 1913, 12,254.

Violations issued, 14,530.

Violations fully complied with, 5,795.

In other cases, arrangements made for speedy compliance.

In addition to above compliances, the orders fully complied with from last years inspections was 2,005.

Public buildings inspected in 1913, 213, consisting of public schools, municipal buildings, alms houses, orphan asylums, and other State institutions.

Until inspection by this Department, theaters, public halls, and moving picture concerns were improperly and inadequately provided with fire appliances and safe exits.

We have covered with inspections a great portion of these public halls, and prompt compliances are willingly carried out in most cases, thus protecting the pleasure seeking people from the dangerous conflagrations of past years.

#### PROCLAMATIONS

The State Fire Marshal has issued proclamations for safe and sane Independence Day celebrations.

For the protection of the people at Christmas celebrations against conflagrations resulting from the lighting of Christmas trees.

He has ordered one day of the year set apart particularly for Fire Prevention Day, for a general clean-up in all localities.

Fire Drills in schools and factories have been recommended and instructions given therein, under the direction of the Fire Marshal, are now regularly held.

#### EFFECT ON THE LESSENING OF THE CRIME OF ARSON

It is generally conceded by insurance experts that at least 40 per cent. of all fires occurring in New York State are of incendiary origin. Recent investigations and convictions in New York City have driven the firebugs to the interior of the State where they are operating largely, as our statistics show in the increase of incendiary fires the past year.

In the year 1912 outside of Greater New York there were 48 arrests for arson, 19 convictions, 18 cases pending.

In the year 1913 there were 93 arrests, 35 convictions, 22 sentences, and 24 cases pending.

The activity of 1913 was largely due to the investigation by the State Fire Marshal, and much better results, more convictions and a decrease in the number of incendiary fires would have been shown, if this department could have larger appropriations, and a special bureau charged with the investigation of arson cases and the speedy conviction of the firebug.

Below is given a table for the year 1913 of fires in the counties, which were reduced as we believe by the activity of this Department in the investigation of incendiary fires and in convictions of same:

| COUNTY                | 1912  | 1913 |
|-----------------------|-------|------|
| Albany . . . . .      | 660   | 534  |
| Allegany . . . . .    | 70    | 52   |
| Cattaraugus . . . . . | 151   | 113  |
| Cayuga . . . . .      | 124   | 76   |
| Clinton . . . . .     | 62    | 47   |
| Dutchess . . . . .    | 140   | 94   |
| Erie . . . . .        | 1,079 | 976  |
| Onondaga . . . . .    | 270   | 243  |
| Ontario . . . . .     | 80    | 59   |
| Orange . . . . .      | 149   | 130  |
| Schenectady . . . . . | 204   | 176  |
| Steuben . . . . .     | 246   | 226  |
| Tioga . . . . .       | 50    | 33   |
| Tompkins . . . . .    | 62    | 50   |
| Wayne . . . . .       | 73    | 59   |
| Westchester . . . . . | 648   | 556  |

The moral effect of arson cases in a community is of great benefit. The work of this Department should be largely increased along these lines by the addition of skilled detectives and a proper legal force.

## BRIEF FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The fire losses and cost of prevention in the United States amount annually to \$480,000,000, or more than the total American product of gold, silver, copper and petroleum each year.

The equivalent of a \$5,000 home is destroyed every ten minutes.

In one year 1,449 persons lost their lives and 5,654 were injured by fires. Mr. L. H. Stubbs, fire prevention expert of St. Joseph, Mo., declares that five lives are lost daily in the United States by fire and fifteen persons maimed for life.

It has been computed that "the buildings consumed, if placed on lots of sixty-five feet frontage, would line both sides of a street extending from New York to Chicago; a person journeying along this street of desolation would pass in every thousand feet a ruin from which an injured person was taken. At every three-quarters of a mile in the journey he would encounter the charred remains of a human being who had been burned to death."

The annual per capita loss in the United States is \$2.51; in Europe, but \$.33.

It costs \$500 a minute on an average to meet the fire loss in this country.

In one year we had three hundred fires in the Adirondacks alone.

In but three months, October, November and December 1911 there were in this State, outside of Greater New York, 3,001 fires with a loss of \$3,884,757.

On an average ten schoolhouses a week are destroyed.

There can be no question, then, as to the wisdom of the establishment by the Legislature of the Department of State Fire Marshal through chapter 451, of the Laws of 1911.

Its creation was the result of the Merritt Insurance Investigation of 1911, which reported to the Legislature "that at the root of the whole question of fire insurance is the consideration of fire prevention and that all means possible should be taken by the State to prevent fire waste. Therefore it recommends the establishment of a State Fire Marshal law, to the end that better conditions may prevail."

Its organization was in direct line, too, with the policy of conservation adopted during the administration of Governor Dix.

Our statute now forms the basis for the uniform State Fire Marshal law advocated in the Union by the Fire Marshals' Association of North America.

It has for its object the study of the enormous fire waste, with a view towards its reduction and consequent waste, with a view towards its reduction and consequent conservation of life and property in the State. It engages in fire prevention rather than fire fighting, on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It is the first State department to have charge of the regulation of the use and transportation of explosives and also of the inspection of boilers, and for the first time in the history of the State a public record has been made of the wholesale storage of dynamite, blasting powder and blasting supplies and of boilers.

I organized this Department upon a broad basis, to do the work assigned to it. I have pursued this course without regard to any other considerations except the protection of life and preservation of property in the State.

The opposition to the Department has in the main come from a purely partison direction—from property holders who have poorly constructed and unsafe buildings, such as tenement houses, factories, amusement and assembly halls, and who object to reconstructing and housing the people therein with a view to safeguarding their lives against the fire peril. Another source of opposition are the proprietors of thousands of summer hotels that are poorly constructed, which have received the inspection of the Department which insists upon proper inside fire fighting appliances and outside fire escapes. As often happens in other directions, this frequently amounts to some expense; but such outlay is justified, and the public generally are safeguarded against the fire peril. The abolition of the Department would have resulted in a poorer construction of buildings and the retaining of unguarded property against fire risks, which ultimately have resulted in a great loss of human life. Partisanship should not be permitted to endanger life or property by the abolition of such an important

Department. It would be a reprehensible step backward, and not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the day.

During the year 1911 although the Department was but three months in operation 25 dilapidated buildings were ordered demolished, 143 fire appliances erected, 119 fire escapes ordered, and 156 exits provided for. There were 11,980 inspections of boilers, 76 inspections of public buildings, and 47 arrests for arson of which there were ten convictions.

The causes of fire were analyzed and classified as to structures.

The real work of the Department began in 1912. In that year the Department began a campaign of education, and sent pamphlets throughout the State containing warnings against the fire peril, giving instructions to its inspectors and assistants, and through the press informing the people of the State of the extent of the fire waste throughout the year.

The State Department of Education was induced to include in its work, safe, sane and simple instructions as to the fire peril.

On October 9, 1912 Governor Dix, at my request, issued the first proclamation designating that day as Fire Prevention Day in this State. It met with general approval, and the New York *Sun* of September 30, 1912 declared editorially "It is based on good sense. It has an almanac directness and timeliness that makes it worth reading."

Instructions for fire drills in schools and factories were prepared and distributed broadcast throughout the schools and factories of the State. *Insurance Engineering* declared in June 1912, as to "Drills in Schools", "It is veritably a homily on the subject, and should be read and digested by everyone responsible for the wellbeing of school children." As to "Drills in Factories" the same journal stated: "Practical philosophy and sensible directions characterize the pamphlet, and the brochure merits the reading and thoughtful consideration of factory owners throughout the State."

The deputies and chief engineer of the Department addressed the Chambers of Commerce of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Geneva, Credit Men's Association of Syracuse, Firemen's Conventions at Albany, Rochester, Ithaca, Cooperstown, Newburgh, State Association of Fire Adjusters at Lake Placid, and public

bodies and high schools, spreading a knowledge of the law, fire hazards and workings of the Department with a view towards a better cooperation among them all.

Fire prevention and protection clubs were urged in every community throughout the State.

Fire escapes have been ordered throughout the State, and in this manner many a life has been saved. At the summer resorts the inspectors of the department made a thorough inspection, and through the orders of the department property was saved and life protected. More than two hundred and fifty summer hotels and resorts were inspected in 1912. During 1912 eighty-six dilapidated buildings were ordered repaired or demolished.

Local ordinances were strengthened and improved through the action of the Department and, in many cases, localities appealed to the Department when their local ordinances were not enforced by reason of local influences.

The conditions in rural localities were inspected by the Department and improved.

The moving pictures throughout the State have been carefully inspected, and many a catastrophe has been averted through the action of the Department, and a large number of them closed up on account of being mere fire traps.

The subjects of water supply and apparatus have been investigated and, as will be shown later, the Department has been given jurisdiction over these subjects through its own campaign for such a law.

During 1912 there were 251 investigations of incendiary fires.

An amendment to the arson law, strongly urged for the last two years by me, punishing criminal or culpable negligence, would largely contribute toward a reduction of the fire loss.

I advocated no less than forty-five different amendments to the statutes of the State during the year 1912, many of which were adopted, and which would have contributed very greatly toward the protection of life and property.

The year 1913 gave me the first opportunity to institute some comparisons, and they show up to the benefit of the Department.

As stated above, under chapter 204 of the Laws of 1913 I was given jurisdiction over water supply and apparatus. Even with

the limited facility at the disposal of the Department, no less than forty-eight communities were discovered in the great State of New York in which the bucket brigade is still the only resort in case of fire, and in many instances these conditions have been remedied, and in the rest are in process of betterment.

The average loss per fire in this State during 1913 was \$985 as against \$1,000 in 1912.

In 1913 there was a reduction of 281 fires in dwellings, 150 in offices and dwellings, and 65 in hotels, as against 1912.

In 1913 there were 93 arrests and 25 convictions for arson, as against 46 arrests and 19 convictions in 1912.

Many investigations into arson cases were conducted which did not result in conviction, but in every instance the incendiary fires in the locality investigated ceased entirely.

In Albany county in 1913 there was a reduction of 126 fires; in Erie, 103; in Westchester, 102; and a like ratio in the rest of the State.

During 1913 dilapidated buildings to the number of 113 were ordered repaired or demolished; 22,024 boilers were inspected, and 212 public buildings. There was 12,254 inspections of property, and 7,795 violation orders were complied with.

The work of the Department is steadily on the increase. Each day augments the subject matter of its activities, and new situations are continually arising to which the capacity of the Department must be adapted. In fact the labors of the Department and the volume of business have increased at least ninefold since its organization. No just criticism can be made against the Department, if the work it has accomplished in connection with its limited force is taken into account.

There are thirty-three states in the Union with a department of state fire marshal. New York State should not be the first to take a retrograde step.

The assistants to the State Fire Marshal, being chiefs of various fire departments, towns clerks and presidents of incorporated villages, number 1,700. They are united in their support of the Department. Back of them are the Volunteer Firemen of New York State, numbering at least two hundred and fifty thousand, from whom many letters of indorsement and commendation have been received.

The work of the Department is especially to be commended in view of the fact that in Greater New York the Fire Prevention Bureau has a complement of 150 men, 70 of whom compose the field force, and the appropriation for that Bureau alone for 1914 is \$272,000.

The Department has really not yet reached its full capacity for usefulness, being not in a formative state until quite recently. The statistics are not yet therefore sufficiently comprehensive to afford material for extended comparison.

Yet the work of the Department has met with general approval and cooperation.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rochester had opposed the bill to create the Department in the Legislature and before Governor Dix. On October 9, 1912, after the matter was presented to them in the proper light, strong resolutions of approval were unanimously adopted.

The Chambers of Commerce of Buffalo, Syracuse, Geneva; Credit Men's Association of Syracuse; Firemen's Conventions at Albany, Schenectady, Rochester, Ithaca, Newburg; New York State Association of Fire Adjusters at Lake Placid, and several other bodies of representative men interested in questions of fire prevention have heartily indorsed the Department.

During the agitation in the last Legislature for its abolition many letters were received from different parts of the State against such abolition, and many expressions of disapproval in the daily press of the partisan motives behind the opposition to the Department.

Chief E. J. Cooney of Little Falls, N. Y., wrote: "Since the establishment of the State Fire Marshal Department results have been accomplished; buildings have been placed in safe condition. and lives have been safeguarded. Heretofore we have never erected a fire escape, steam boilers have not been inspected, nor has the storage of explosives been properly cared for."

Chief Henry R. Yates, Secretary of the State Firemen's Association, wrote: "I feel it my duty at this time to say that without the assistance of the State Fire Marshal's Department we would be existing in the same old rut, and with so many dangerous conditions confronting us. A great deal of good has



been accomplished throughout the State of New York by the State Fire Marshal's Department. The erection of fire escapes, the handling and storage of dynamite, inspection of boilers, the installation of fire fighting apparatus, as well as many investigations and convictions in arson cases. Why should such a department, for one moment, be considered as useless? I do hope that the Department will always exist, without being hindered, or obstructions placed in its way."

On June 23, 1914, the State Firemen's Association in convention at Schenectady, N. Y., unanimously adopted resolutions strongly urging the maintenance of the Department and deprecating any attacks upon it or its attempted abolition.

There is a wealth of material in the Department from all parts of the State in its support.

Mr. D. M. Arthur, Agent, Stuyvesant Insurance Company, Waverly, N. Y., writes February 21, 1914: "I find that by making complaint of defects to the State Fire Marshal he orders risks inspected and defects removed, making better risks for the Company, safer propositions for the owner, and satisfactory, clean business for the Agency. I trust therefore that the Department will be sustained intact and increasing its efficiency. They are working along the right line and should not be hampered in any way."

Troy Standard Press Editorial, February 21, 1914:

"It is evident that property owners and public officials in Troy will stand unalterably opposed to the proposition advanced in Albany to abolish the Department of State Fire Marshal. Until much stronger argument is advanced for doing away with this branch of the State government than we have yet seen, we adhere to the opinion that New York State would be doing an unwise and retrograde thing by becoming the first state of the thirty-five states having fire marshals to abolish such a department."

Chief Mulcahey, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "I think it a very grievous mistake to abolish the State Fire Marshal Department, as for years the fire chiefs of the State have been working to have this office created, and we do not want it abolished. I have had occasion to call upon them for assistance in matters of suspicious fires, and they have given me every assistance in their power, with good results."

Assistant Chief Eldredge, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:

"Notwithstanding our excellent city charter I have found it necessary to call on the State Fire Marshal when a fire escape or fire equipment of any magnitude were required. His rulings have helped to do a lot of good work in fire prevention in Binghamton and his office is of great benefit."

Chief Cooper, Watkins, N. Y., writes: "For years our High School should have been provided with adequate escapes, but none were erected. In less than one month, through the State Fire Marshal, the escapes were up, and surely the lives of our school children have been safeguarded. Every hotel has been compelled to erect suitable escapes. The Masonic Hall, which in my estimation has been the worst fire trap in Watkins, has been properly equipped, and likewise the Opera House. I am in a general way in sympathy with Republican measures, being an ardent Republican, but I must not and will not allow my personal feelings to get away with anything that I know from past experiences will be a detriment to humanity at large, and with this thought in view vote against the bill."

Fire Marshal Morrissey, Oswego, N. Y., writes: "The creation of this Department was a step on the road of progress, and the proposed abolition would be retrogressive. In one matter alone — the erection of fire escapes, it is my opinion and that of many of the public, that the good that has been done justifies the continuance of the Department."

Assistant Chief Munn, Saranac Lake, N. Y., writes: "I feel it my duty to say that without the assistance of the State Fire Marshal's Department we could not have accomplished the many improvements in this city."

Mr. Goodwin Lee, Editor, Fire Engineer, New York, writes:

"To my infinite disgust I observe that the bill to abolish the Department of State Fire Marshal has been brought up again and was successful. It is stupid politics those people are playing, and it is a damned outrage they are putting over on the State."

Exempt Firemen's Association, Gloversville, N. Y.:

"The investigations of suspicious fires in this city by representatives of the State Fire Marshal's office have reduced the number of incendiary fires, and instead of discontinuing the office it

would be a greater saving if provision were made for a closer inspection of suspicious fires to aid in the work of the Department."

Vice President Mahaney, New York State Volunteer Firemen's Association: "This Department has accomplished a great deal of good throughout the State in the matter of fire prevention and in the enforcement of the laws looking to the protection of the lives of the people of the State, especially in the schools and other public places. The great body of volunteer firemen through the State and the western New York associations, from my personal investigation, are opposed to the passage of the bill."

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Little Falls, N. Y.: "Resolved, That our representatives be asked to do all in their power to defeat the bill, as it would be a step backward, not in accord with the best interests of the city, and opposed to the safety of property and humanity in our community."

Binghamton Underwriters' Association: "The Department has done good work throughout the State, and through the work that it has done the conditions in Binghamton are much improved, and we are opposed to the abolition of the Department."

Vice President McKee, Saranac Lake National Bank, writes: "As a property owner, and agent for many others, I have been put to a large expense. Nevertheless, I feel that it would be a public calamity to abolish the office of State Fire Marshal. We have an example in the last week, brought about by the efforts of Inspector Herbert M. Hudson of that Department, which led to the confession of Joseph Brown to the burning of the Fred Snay cottage on January 4th."

Hon. James F. Hoey, Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, writes: "The State Fire Marshal has done splendid work, and it would be a backward step to abolish the Department. The safeguarding of human life should not be subordinated to political advantage, and those who would abolish the office on account of petty politics will receive the condemnation they deserve from all fairminded citizens. Not only have human life and property been safeguarded but the improvements made will undoubtedly result in lower rates of insurance that will be far greater in dollars and cents to the taxpayers than the cost and maintenance of the State Fire Marshal's Department."

Central New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, Auburn, N. Y., under date of February 19, 1914, adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved:* That the Central New York Volunteer Firemen's Association places itself on record as opposed to the abolition of the State Fire Marshal Department and that the Secretary of this Association inform the leaders of the State Legislature of such action and that each member of the Executive Committee request the Senator and Assemblyman from their respective districts to use all honorable means to defeat any action to abolish this Department."

The Tri-County Association of New York State adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved:* That during the two years that this Department has been in existence great good has been accomplished. The chiefs throughout the State have been able to install proper fire-fighting appliances and means and adequacy of escape which they had for years endeavored to secure, but without avail, until the Fire Marshal law went into effect. It is our belief that the abolition of this Department would be a long step backward in the battle being waged for the conservation of life and property from fire. We therefore protest to the Senator and Assemblyman from our districts, and ask and instruct them to oppose this measure."

A prominent official of the Onondaga Volunteer Firemen's Association writes as follows: "A resolution was passed against the proposed bill now pending to abolish the office of the State Fire Marshal, and the Secretary was instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the Governor of the State of New York and to the leaders of the Senate and Assembly. The resolution denounces the proposed measure, and lauded the work that the State Fire Marshal's Department has accomplished, and stated that it expressed the sentiment of the various fire departments and fire department officials in the various towns and cities represented and that the resolution was made as strong as it was possible and that the Association be placed on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation looking toward the abolition of this Department."

Western New York Volunteer Firemen's Association writes:

"While no meeting of the Association will be held until mid-summer, you can be assured of the hearty support of the Association in the work of your Department, and the officers of this Association are writing strong personal letters to the legislators at Albany opposing any legislation which will disturb in any way the work of the State Fire Marshal. We intend to have a representative at Albany to fight this measure when it comes up in the Assembly, and you can be assured of our hearty support at all times."

Hudson Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association writes:

"With reference to the pending bill the members of this Association have been asked to communicate with the heads of Departments to use every measure to defeat this bill. Throughout our District a large amount of good has been accomplished through the efforts of the State Fire Marshal. Heretofore no attention has been paid to fire prevention and fire protection, but since the creation of this Department at Albany in my opinion the number of fires have lessened, which says nothing to the protection of human life. You can be assured that the Department has the hearty support of the Hudson Valley Firemen's Association."

Northern New York State Volunteer Firemen's Association adopted resolutions at their mid-winter convention commending the Department of the State Fire Marshal, and sent letters to the representatives in Senate and Assembly asking that the Department be retained and liberal appropriations allowed for its good work.

Otsego County Firemen's Association at its mid-winter convention at Oneonta adopted resolutions calling upon the members of the State Legislature to not only retain the Department of State Fire Marshal in the State service but to increase its capacity by liberal appropriations.

Daniel J. Sullivan, Chief Engineer, Utica, N. Y., under date of February 19th writes: "I see by the daily papers there has been a bill introduced in the Legislature to abolish the office of State Fire Marshal. I would regret exceedingly to see this office abolished, for since the inauguration of this Department hundreds of buildings have been inspected in the city of Utica by

the Department of State Fire Marshal, and many of them have been found sadly in need of fire escapes, fire fighting facilities, and other improvements, and there are hundreds more of buildings in the city that should be inspected and improvements ordered."

"I can truthfully say there has been a lot of good accomplished in the city of Utica in the past three years. Many fire escapes have been erected, and many other improvements have been made without the aid of the Department of State Fire Marshal."

## OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

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### STATE FIRE MARSHAL — EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.

The State Fire Marshal may pay the expenses of Inspectors appointed by him pursuant to section 352 of chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911, out of an appropriation of \$50,000 to the State Fire Marshal for salaries of Secretary, Clerks and Assistants, etc., "Traveling Expenses and other necessary Office Expenses."

### INQUIRY

Has the State Fire Marshal the right to pay the expenses of Inspectors appointed by him under section 352 of chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911, providing that he shall appoint such other clerks and assistants as shall be needed in the performance of the duties of his office in the absence of any provision in the above mentioned statute to that effect?

### OPINION

By section 352 of chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911, it is provided:

"The State Fire Marshal shall also appoint a Secretary and such other clerks and assistants as shall be needed in the performance of the duties of his office."

It appears that it is under this section that he has appointed the inspectors in question. By section 355 of the same laws it is provided:

"The State Fire Marshal, his Deputies or Assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction."

Because of this provision of the statute these inspectors may be called upon to travel about the State upon inspection duties.

In the Supply Bill for this year (chapter 811 of the Laws of 1911) it is provided:

"For salaries of the Secretary and such other clerks and assistants as shall be appointed under the provisions of the

Fire Marshal law, also printing, stationery, office supplies, postage, expressage, traveling expenses and other necessary office expenses, fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary."

It would seem to me that as long as the State Fire Marshal keeps within this appropriation he is entitled to pay the expenses of assistants, or inspectors appointed by him in accordance with the section and chapter first above mentioned.

Sept. 14, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

May 23, 1912.

DEAR SIR.—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 16th.

There is now in course of preparation an opinion answering your principal inquiries contained therein. But I desire to supplement the opinion with an answer to your question as to the provisional examination of witnesses prior to criminal prosecution.

The procedure proposed, I believe, would be both impracticable and illegal. The rule is well established as shown by this quotation from an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, cited in *People ex rel. Taylor v. Forbes*, 143 N. Y. 219, 228:

"Many links frequently compose that chain of testimony which is necessary to convict an individual of a crime. It appears to the court to be the true sense of the rule that no witness is compelled to furnish any one of them against himself. It is certainly not only a possible but a probable case, that a witness by disclosing a single fact may complete the testimony against himself and to a very effectual purpose accuse himself as entirely as he would by stating every circumstance which would be required for his conviction. That fact of itself would be unavailing, but all other facts without it would be insufficient. While that remains concealed in his own bosom he is safe, but draw it from thence and he is exposed to a prosecution. The rule that declares that no



man is compellable to accuse himself would most obviously be infringed by compelling a witness to disclose a fact of this description. \* \* \*

See also *People v. Priori*, 164 N. Y. 459. The latter case grants that it is largely within the discretion of the court to determine whether the answers will actually incriminate, but I doubt if any such discretion is given to a tribunal established by the Fire Marshal.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

STATE FIRE MARSHAL — JURISDICTION — FIRE ESCAPES — FACTORIES — HOTELS — SCHOOLS — LOCAL ORDINANCES.

The State Fire Marshal has jurisdiction throughout the State, except in New York City, in enforcing fire regulations except where the manner of regulation is specifically provided for by statute or the sufficiency of the protection is left to the judgment of another State official. In such cases the Marshal acts ministerially only and it becomes solely his duty to enforce the law.

Where the enforcement of regulative measures is committed to municipalities to be effected by ordinance and the administration of local officers, the Fire Marshal may, where he deems it proper, extend or supplement the ordinances with department regulations which local officials must obey.

It is emphasized, however, that where regulation is left to the direction of the Fire Marshal he must exercise it prudently with a cautious regard of property rights and with a discrimination based upon the surrounding circumstances of each case, the evil to be obviated and the wisdom of the remedy proposed. The Fire Marshal's acts are always subject to review by the courts whose province it is to mark the line between a fair exercise of the police power and the arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable acts of an official.

The power of inspection and regulation of steam boilers now reposes in the State Fire Marshal, the earlier provision of law giving authority in this regard to the Commissioner of Labor being plainly repugnant.

STATEMENT

Various statutes of general application contained in the Labor, General Business and Education Laws, and ordinances adopted by municipalities make provision for the prevention of fires, the protection of inmates of buildings and the inspection of boilers.

At the time of their enactment, the enforcement thereof was confided to various State and local officials who, in some cases, were entrusted with discretion in remitting the requirements of the statute.

#### INQUIRY

To what extent and in what manner is the State Fire Marshal to enforce these statutes, ordinances and regulations?

#### OPINION

The needs of this discussion require a rather full quotation from the statutes relating to the Fire Marshal. His powers are found in chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, amending article 10-a of the Insurance Law which was first enacted by chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911. The following extracts from the amended statute are important here:

“Section 351. It shall be the duty of the State Fire Marshal to enforce all laws and ordinances of the state, and the regulations made hereunder, except in cities having over one million inhabitants, as follows:

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The storage, sale or use of combustibles and explosives;
3. The installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm system and fire extinguishing equipment;
4. The inspection of steam boilers;
5. The construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes;
6. The means and adequacy of exit in case of fire, from factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, schools, halls, theatres, amphitheatres and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose and the institutions and supervision of fire drills in such premises;
7. The suppression of arson and investigations of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and explosions.”

“Section 353. Assistant officers. All municipal fire marshals \* \* \* shall be, by virtue of such office so held by them, assistants to the state fire marshal and subject to

the duties and obligations imposed by this Article and shall be subject to the state fire marshal in the execution of the provisions thereof."

"Section 355. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect public buildings. The state fire marshal and his deputies or assistant state fire marshal under his direction shall at least once a year make an inspection of all the buildings, premises and institutions wherever they may be situated which are owned or controlled by the State of New York or supported in whole or in part by the funds of the State of New York and all other buildings owned or controlled by any county, town or village or other political subdivision of the State of New York or which are supported in whole or in part by the funds of such counties, towns or villages or other political subdivision except in cities having more than one million inhabitants. He shall cause a report of such inspection to be filed with the board, commission or officer having charge of supervision of said building, premises and institutions and it shall be the duty of said board, commission or officer to comply as soon as possible with the recommendations made by the state fire marshal."

"Section 356. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect other property \* \* \* Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property, and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings. \* \* \* Such owner, lessee or occupant may have the order or the final determination on appeal of an order issued by the state fire marshal reviewed by a writ of certiorari in a court of competent jurisdiction provided proceedings for such re-

view are begun within ten days after such order has been served or appeal finally determined. \* \* \*

Whenever an order has been served requiring the demolition of a building or other structure, or the removal of explosive materials therefrom as herein before provided, and the owner, lessee or occupant thereof has failed to comply with such order the fire marshal may cause such building or other structure to be demolished. \* \* \*

Whenever an order has been served requiring the installation, alteration or repair of fire escapes or exits upon any building or structure in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose, and the owner, lessee or occupant has failed to comply with said order within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may, in addition to any other penalty mentioned in this article, prosecute such owner or occupant in the criminal courts and upon conviction such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable to punishment as for a misdemeanor."

The general principles controlling the inquiries may best be worked out and illustrated in connection with the Labor Law, and for this purpose of convenience it will be treated separately.

1. *Labor Law (a) Fire Escapes.* Although the provisions are somewhat long, a complete reference to the pertinent statutes is necessary.

"Section 82. Fire escapes. Such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Labor shall be provided on the outside of every factory in this state consisting of three or more stories in height. Each escape shall connect with each floor above the first, and shall be of sufficient strength, well fastened and secured, and shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, embracing at least two windows at each story and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings. The balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, with steps of not less than six inch tread, placed at a proper slant

and protected by a well secured handrail on both sides, and shall have a drop ladder not less than twelve inches wide reaching from the lower platform to the ground.

The windows or doors to the landing or balcony of each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator hatchways of openings, and a ladder from such fire escapes shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of every factory from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

"Section 83. Commissioner of Labor may order erection of fire escapes. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved in writing by the Commissioner of Labor. If there is no fire escape, or the fire escape in use is not approved, by the Commissioner of Labor, he may, by a written order served upon the owner, proprietor or lessee of any factory, or the agent or superintendent thereof, or either of them, require one or more fire escapes to be provided therefor, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such order. Within twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire escapes required therein shall be provided, each of which shall be of the plan and style specified in the order, or of the plan and style described in the preceding section."

It is plain that the Labor Law provides exact and precise specifications for fire escapes on factories of three stories or more, but the statutes also vest in the Commissioner of Labor a discretion to accept other styles of escapes, giving him an actual power of remission from the particular statutory requirements. That is he may require more, but may permit less than a compliance with the plan of escapes as given in section 82. The statute first provides for such fire escapes as the Commissioner of Labor deems necessary and then describes exactly what shall be erected, foreclosing him from exacting more stringent requirements. Then in the next section he is allowed to approve as sufficient any other plan of fire escapes, thus leaving it to his discretion to remit the precise statutory requirements.

The Fire Marshal proposes in place of the specifications laid down in section 82 of the Labor Law and of the regulations made by the Commissioner of Labor to substitute the specifications for fire escapes prepared by the engineer of the Fire Marshal's Department.

Now the power conferred by section 356 of the Insurance Law on the State Fire Marshal as to fire escapes authorizes him to act in that regard when he shall find any building or structure which from a lack of fire escape or on account of having an insufficient fire escape, is especially liable to fire, or to cause loss of life or damage to property. He is authorized therefore to act where the fire escape is insufficient.

Although the Fire Marshal's power to make regulation is thus very broad, yet he must be denied authority to substitute his judgment for that of the Legislature and to require a greater precaution here where the statutory enactment attempts to deal fully and precisely with the subject of regulation or confers upon another officer power to dispense with the provisions of the statute. There is nothing inconsistent between the Fire Marshal's power to enforce all State laws and the existence of statutes to enforce such powers specifically. And so where the statute or a duly authorized officer prescribes the construction of a fire escape, the duty of the Fire Marshal extends to an enforcement of these regulations. Therefore where a factory owner has erected the fire escapes provided in section 82, or such other plan or style of fire escape approved by the Commissioner of Labor, the Fire Marshal is foreclosed from questioning their sufficiency. Where the escapes have been erected the State Fire Marshal cannot by a department ruling add to a statute which professes adequately in precise terms to provide the exact specifications to be followed. In cases where the statutes do not expressly provide as to what are sufficient fire escapes or where they do not vest in some other officer the right to decide what is sufficient fire escapes, the State Fire Marshal must necessarily pass upon that question, the reasonableness of his determination being subject to review by the courts.

*Labor Law (b) Boilers.* Section 91 of the Labor Law provides that factory boilers shall be inspected by a person approved by the Commissioner of Labor, while section 357 of the Insurance Law places the duty upon the Fire Marshal, prescribe minutely

the procedure to be followed and require the payment of a fee. I am of the opinion that the two statutes are so inconsistent, that the Insurance Law as a later enactment impliedly repeals section 91 of the Labor Law, so far as inspection is concerned, on the ground of unavoidable repugnancy.

*General Business Law.* Section 205 makes certain minor regulations for hotels. A rope is required in each room, notices are to be posted and inspections are to be made and the law enforced by local fire officials.

Under his general powers to deputize local officers contained in section 353 of the Insurance Law, there is no question of the Marshal's power to administer the law. And for the reasons stated in the Labor Law, he may supplement the general terms of the statute with precise regulations. Although the ropes are spoken of as fire escapes, they are not generally recognized as such and there can be no doubt that the Fire Marshal may under his general powers order the erection of real fire escapes as additional protection and make such other regulation as he is generally empowered to do. For here the statute does not cover the field, but leaves to the official opportunity for the exercise of judgment and discretion. But it must be borne in mind that this power of regulation is not uncontrolled, arbitrary, absolute or final. The delegation of this authority to an official can be justified only on the ground that the means taken remedies an evil of great public concern. He should therefore be circumspect before taking any action which will impose unreasonable burdens or expense on persons for protection only against remote or ill-defined dangers.

*Education Law.* Section 453 of the Education Law provides for stairs on the outside of school buildings of more than two stories in height, while section 355 of the Insurance Law quoted above gives the marshal special jurisdiction over buildings of this kind.

Although it is provided under section 451 of the Education Law that certain schoolhouses shall not be "erected, repaired, enlarged or remodeled," unless the plans are approved by the Commissioner of Education, I believe that this provision does not apply to fire escapes. In the Insurance Law the recommendations are left to the Fire Marshal and these are not controlled by the Commissioner of Education. If controlled at all it is by the very general provisions of section 453 of the Education Law, and

of course by resort to the courts should the Marshal act arbitrarily or unreasonably. It is therefore the duty of local officials to comply with the recommendations of the Fire Marshal.

*Ordinances.* Article 10-a of the Insurance Law as first enacted provided:

“ It shall be the duty of the State Fire Marshal to enforce all laws and ordinances of the State and the *several counties, cities and political* subdivisions thereof \* \* \* ”

As amended this year, the words italicized were stricken out and words “ and the regulations made hereunder ” added. Although the use of the word “ ordinance ” as it now appears is peculiar, it is not unusual, and I believe that here it is used interchangeably with “ State Law ”. The manner of the amendment and the addition of the words relating to the enforcement of regulation clearly indicates the intention of the Legislature.

I am therefore of the opinion that the Marshal is no longer simply to enforce the ordinance of municipalities as he finds them, but that he may within constitutional limits enforce his department regulations in connection with, or even regardless of these ordinances. He is so authorized under his general powers to enforce regulations made in conformity with article 10-a of the Insurance Law and because of his control over local officers and his broad powers of discretion as to what is sufficient in fire-preventatives. But this discretion must be a sound discretion and exercised within legal limits as previously set forth in this opinion.

Although municipalities, as evidenced by various special charters and under section 90, subdivision 25 of the Village Law, are given power to pass ordinances regulating fire prevention, still the Marshal as a State officer clothed with such full discretion would not be bound by these earlier grants of legislative authority. Although it be questionable whether he may actually supersede and virtually set aside ordinances enacted under powers granted by special charters, I have no doubt of his authority to act independently of their requirements and to make his regulations more drastic and stringent.

Dated June 7, 1912.

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,

*Attorney-General.*



DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 11th instant received. I do not think it necessary to have any further controversy with the attorney for the Education Department on the subject of your powers with reference to fire drills in schools, etc., as covered by the letter of the chief counsel of the Education Department, of July 1st.

This Department will support you in following out my opinion heretofore given you.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

CHAPTER 453, LAWS 1912 — INSURANCE LAW — POWERS OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL, NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS AND OTHERS UNOFFICIAL BODIES IN REFERENCE TO THE INSTALLATION, INSPECTION AND SAFEGUARDING OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IN BUILDINGS.

Neither the New York State Board of Fire Underwriters nor any other unofficial body has any legal jurisdiction to name conditions, frame specifications or supervise the installation of electrical appliances in public or private buildings. Such powers are to be exercised by the State Fire Marshal.

INQUIRY

The State Fire Marshal has submitted for my opinion the following:

“Whether or not the New York State Board of Fire Underwriters or any other unofficial body have any legal jurisdiction in naming conditions, framing the specifications, or supervising the installation of electrical appliances in public or private buildings, and charging a fee for the issuing of a certificate of inspection and also as to what jurisdiction this department has in such cases.”

OPINION

The above inquiry has arisen on account of the objections made by owners of buildings to orders of the State Fire Marshal requiring them to place the electrical wiring in said buildings in fireproof conduits, the said owners claiming that by reason of the fact that they hold certificates of inspection of said wiring from

the New York Board of Fire Underwriters said Fire Marshal is not empowered to make such orders.

Under section 351 of the Insurance Law, as amended by chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, it is made the duty of the State Fire Marshal "to enforce all laws and ordinances of the State and the regulations made hereunder, except in cities having over one million inhabitants, as follows:

1. The prevention of fires.

The duties of the State Fire Marshal as to the inspection of buildings are defined in sections 355 and 356 of the Insurance Law, as amended by said chapter, which, so far as material, provide as follows:

" 355. Duties of the State Fire Marshal and assistants to inspect public buildings. The State Fire Marshal and his deputies or the assistant state fire marshals under his direction shall at least once a year make an inspection of all the buildings, premises and institutions wherever they may be situated which are owned or controlled by the state of New York, or supported in whole or in part by the funds of the state of New York, and all other buildings owned or controlled by any county, town or village or other political subdivision of the State of New York or which are supported in whole or in part by the funds of such counties, towns or villages or other political subdivision except in cities having more than one million inhabitants. He shall cause a report of such inspection to be filed with the board, commission or officer having charge or supervision of said buildings, premises and institutions and it shall be the duty of said board, commission or officer to comply as soon as possible with the recommendations made by the state fire marshal."

" 356. Duties of the State Fire Marshal and assistants to inspect other property. The state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, auto-

matic or other fire-alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damages to property and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings. \* \* \*

My attention has not been called to any express provision of law conferring upon the New York State Board of Fire Underwriters or any other unofficial person, board or body the power to supervise the installation of electric appliances in buildings, private or public, and to issue a certificate of inspection therefor.

I think it is clear from reading the above quoted provisions of the law that among the general powers of the State Fire Marshal, granted to him for the purpose of preventing fires, except in cities of over one million inhabitants, are those of placing electric appliances in buildings in such manner as to lessen the possibility of fire therefrom, and that his powers in this regard are not limited by any certificate of inspection issued thereon by any unofficial person, board or body to the effect that such appliances are properly placed.

I do not mean to be construed as holding that said State Board of Fire Underwriters or any other corporation may not exercise the powers granted in its charter, if such powers are so granted, of inspecting such electrical appliances and certifying thereto for purposes of insurance or otherwise, but the statute has placed upon the State Fire Marshal the duty of directing that buildings, both private and public, be placed in such condition as to lessen the danger of fire and has given him the right to make orders accordingly, and any power reserved in the charter of a corporation cannot supersede that right.

I am therefore of the opinion that the State Fire Marshal has the authority to make the orders complained of if, as I stated in a former opinion defining the general powers of the State Fire Mar-

shal, in the exercise of sound discretion he deems such orders necessary, and that his orders should be complied with irrespective of any certificate of approval granted by any other unofficial person, board or body.

Dated July 22, 1912.

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

AUGUST 6, 1912.

DEAR SIR.— I am in receipt of a letter from your deputy, Hon. Eugene D. Stocker, dated August 2, relative to the form of certificate of compliance with the law relating to the storage of explosives. I am returning herewith the two forms submitted to me.

I am of the opinion that under the law, no arbitrary time for the lapsing of the certificate should be set, that is, it should not read so as to automatically expire at the end of one year. The law specifically prescribes that the certificate shall be good until cancelled for cause by some positive act of the State Fire Marshal. I find nothing in the law providing for a separate certificate showing the payment of the license, although I suggest that some form of receipt be given upon the payment thereof. I make the following suggestions:

That from the certificate marked "A" the words "Part 1" be stricken out in accordance with my suggestion above.

Also that the word "Act" be substituted for "article" in the 16th line, since this is the term used in the statute.

I believe that the words, "Covering the keeping and storing of explosives, and that said magazine as located, complies in all respects with the requirements of section 361 of the said article relating to first class magazines" be stricken out. The law is very definite and should not be limited or modified in this manner.

I also recommend that the words "This certificate of compliance shall be valid for one year from date of issue, unless cancelled for cause by the State Fire Marshal, as provided in section 363 of said article" be stricken out.

I also advise that there be appended the following: "The annual license fee for said magazine is \$ —————; receipt of payment whereof the first year is hereby acknowledged."

Very truly yours,

THOMAS CARMODY,

*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By J. A. KELLOGG,

*First Deputy.*

AUGUST 29, 1912.

DEAR SIR.—I received your favor of the 28th instant, but am not entirely clear as to the information desired. I find that you are out of town and so am not able to interview you personally.

I see nothing in the law which prohibits the placing of a magazine of the second class within a retail store, nor that prohibits two such magazines being placed in one such building.

If this does not answer your inquiry, I shall be very glad to take up the matter again.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS CARMODY,

*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By J. A. KELLOGG,

*First Deputy.*

STATE FIRE MARSHAL — COMMISSIONER OF LABOR — INSURANCE LAW, ARTICLE 10-A — LABOR LAW, SECTIONS 82, 83 — FIRE ESCAPES ON FACTORIES — JURISDICTION OF OFFICERS.

The State Fire Marshal has no power to order alterations in fire escapes erected on factories pursuant to the authorized direction of the Commissioner of Labor.

#### STATEMENT

The State Fire Marshal has formulated specifications for fire escapes to be attached to buildings coming within his jurisdiction and requires that factory owners comply with the regulations so set down. Although these specifications do not differ, except in one or two particulars, from these specified in sections 82 and 83

of the Labor Law, they are far more complete and detailed, and the requirements are more precise than the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor under authority of the Labor Law.

#### INQUIRY

May the State Fire Marshal enforce alterations of factory fire escapes and require additions thereto when the escapes have been approved by the Commissioner of Labor?

#### OPINION

The sections of the Labor Law from which the Commissioner of Labor derives his authority are as follows:

"Section 82. Fire escapes. Such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the commissioner of labor shall be provided on the outside of every factory in this state consisting of three or more stories in height. Each escape shall connect with each floor above the first, and shall be of sufficient strength, well fastened and secured, and shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, embracing at least two windows at each story and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings. The balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, with steps of not less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant and protected by a well-secured handrail on both sides, and shall have a drop ladder not less than twelve inches wide reaching from the lower platform to the ground.

"The windows or doors to the landing or balcony of each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and a ladder from such fire escapes shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of every factory from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire."

"Section 83. Commissioner of Labor may order erection of fire escapes. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall

be sufficient if approved in writing by the commissioner of labor. If there is no fire escape, or the fire escape in use is not approved by the commissioner of labor, he may, by a written order served upon the owner, proprietor or lessee of any factory, or the agent or superintendent thereof, or either of them, require one or more fire escapes to be provided therefor, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such order. Within twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire escapes required therein shall be provided, each of which shall be of the plan and style specified in the order, or of the plan and style described in the preceding section. If any of the doors, windows or other openings of any floor of any factory is obstructed by any form of stationary metal bars, gratings, or wire mesh, or if any metal obstruction or protective device for any such door, window or opening is not approved by the commissioner of labor, he shall, by a written order served upon the owner, proprietor or lessee of any factory, or the agent or superintendent thereof, or either of them, require such stationary bars, grating, mesh or other stationary obstruction to be forthwith removed. Immediately after the service of such order, the said stationary bars, grating or other obstruction shall be removed."

The State Fire Marshal's powers are found in chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, amending article 10-a of the Insurance Law, which was first enacted by chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911. Under the amendment in section 351, it is provided:

"It shall be the duty of the State Fire Marshal to *enforce all laws and ordinances of the State and the regulations made hereunder*, except in cities having over one million inhabitants, as follows: \* \* \*

"Subdivision 5. The construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes."

It is further provided under section 356:

"The State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall

deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises *within their jurisdiction*. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire-alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property, and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings." \* \* \*

"Whenever an order has been served requiring the installation, alteration or repair of fire escapes or exits upon any building or structure in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose, and the owner, lessee or occupant has failed to comply with said order within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may, in addition to any other penalty mentioned in this article, prosecute such owner or occupant in the criminal courts, and upon conviction such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable to punishment as for a misdemeanor."

I am of the opinion that the State Fire Marshal in cases of factories acts only ministerially. Judgment and discretion as to what are sufficient fire escapes on factories is vested in the Commissioner of Labor.

And indeed where the Commissioner is satisfied that the requirements of the Labor Law suffices, the exercise of discretion is unnecessary, since the kind of fire escapes are adequately described in the statute. Therefore where a factory owner has complied with the Labor Law or has created "other styles of fire escapes" approved by the Commissioner, the Marshal is foreclosed from questioning the sufficiency of the structures. Such structures are as matter of law sufficient. Under the Insurance Law herein quoted from his duty in this regard is only to enforce the law.



I realize that it was the intention of the Legislature in enacting the statute and its amendments to give broad supervisory and administrative powers to a State Fire Marshal who should supersede officials of small, ineffective and often conflicting authority and jurisdiction, and who should be enabled to bring the whole power of the State to bear upon the evils to be lessened and eradicated.

But the case presented offers possibilities of conflicting jurisdiction between officers whose authority flows from a common source and to each of whom have been given broad powers in the suppression of evils plainly marked out by the respective legislation relating to each. I believe that there is no irreconcilable repugnancy in the statutes referred to but that as stated herein the mutual operation of the two was intended and is feasible.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1911, much delayed in transmission.

You ask whether there is any legal obstacle to your arranging for inspections and surveys of steam boilers by agencies other than your appointees.

The statute, section 355 of chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911, provides that the State Fire Marshal shall also cause to be inspected all boilers \* \* \* except where a certificate has been filed certifying such boilers have been inspected by a duly authorized insurance company. I find nothing in the statute forbidding your selecting inspectors to perform specific inspections instead of having all inspections made by permanent appointees or employees.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS LAW, SECTION 80 — STATE FIRE MARSHAL JURISDICTION  
AT CRAIG COLONY — FIRE PREVENTION.**

It is the duty of the officials having charge of the buildings of Craig Colony to comply with the recommendations of the State Fire Marshal in regard to protection against fire and its prevention.

**INQUIRY**

The Fiscal Supervisor asks whether a compliance by the Superintendent of Craig Colony for Epileptics with section 80 of the Public Buildings Law in regard to fire escapes and other means of

protection and prevention is sufficient, or must the Colony provide such equipment in addition thereto as the State Fire Marshal recommends.

#### OPINION

Section 355 of the Insurance Law, as amended by chapter 453 of the Laws of 1913, provides:

“Section 355. *Duties of the State Fire Marshal and assistants to inspect public buildings.* The State Fire Marshal and his deputies or the assistant state fire marshal under his direction shall at least once a year make an inspection of all the buildings, premises and institutions wherever they may be situated which are owned or controlled by the state of New York or supported in whole or in part by the funds of the state of New York and all other buildings owned or controlled by any county, town or village or other political subdivision of the state of New York or which are supported in whole or in part by the funds of such counties, towns or villages or other political subdivisions except in cities having more than one million inhabitants. He shall cause a report of such inspection to be filed with the board, commission or officer having charge or supervision of said buildings, premises and institutions and it shall be the duty of said board, commission or officer to comply as soon as possible with the recommendations made by the state fire marshal.”

Section 80 of the Public Buildings Law provides in part:

“It shall be the duty of each superintendent or chief executive officer of each of the public institutions of the state, supported wholly or partly by the funds of the state, to provide that the following regulations for the protection of the inmates of said buildings and the buildings be complied with  
\* \* \*.”

Then follow forty lines or more of minute directions as to fire hose, extinguishers, fire escapes, use of inflammable materials and prevention of fire generally.

Referring to an early opinion on the scope of the Fire Marshal's authority, it was found that the Marshal is to enforce all State laws relating to fire prevention. As applied to the Labor Law, it was said that he should enforce the statutes relating to fires as

he finds them, and that acting ministerially, he should merely enforce the specific provisions of the statute without adding thereto any regulations of his own. (Attorney-General's Report of 1912, vol. 2, page 306.)

But the principle laid down there does not have direct application here, for the Fire Marshal Law in section 355 quoted above provides specially for public buildings. Under section 351, the Marshal is given general authority to enforce all State laws and the Labor Law is one of these. But as regards buildings of institutions supported by the State, he is given a large authority to make recommendations.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that although section 80 of the Public Buildings Law provides in precise language the kind of protection to be provided, yet by reason of section 355 of the Insurance Law, treating specially of public buildings, the Marshal's duty is to see not only that the regulations of the Public Buildings Law are carried out, but to supplement the statute with his own regulations where he deems the statute inadequate.

INSURANCE LAW, ARTICLE X-A — STATE FIRE MARSHAL — EXPLOSIVES USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES — REGULATION.

The provisions of article X-a of the Insurance Law relating to explosives do not apply to blasting explosives used for agricultural purposes. There being no restrictions contained in the statute explosives may be used for this purpose without the restraint imposed by the Insurance Law.

INQUIRY

Is the State Fire Marshal required to regulate the storage, transportation and use of blasting explosives for agricultural purposes in the same manner as is generally required under the Insurance Law?

OPINION

Section 364 of the Insurance Law added to article X-a by chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912 is entitled "Transportation" and provides in the last paragraph as follows:

"Nothing contained in this article shall apply to explosives while being transported upon vessels or railroad cars in conformity with the regulations adopted by the interstate commerce commission, *nor to the transportation or use of*

*blasting explosives for agricultural purposes or in quantities not exceeding five pounds at any one time."*

Although this clause is inserted in a particular section, I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that it must, through its use of terms and form of expression, apply generally to the entire article in which section 364 is contained.

The use of the disjunctive "or" before "in quantities not exceeding five pounds at any one time" is plainly intended to signify two distinctive classes. It is clear that it was the intention that the restrictions of the article should not apply at all to explosives used on farms, and that in other cases the restrictions should apply only when quantities greater than five pounds are used.

Your favor of the 13th inst. was duly received. I have given the question which you submitted therein very careful consideration.

I think that the case which you cite comes clearly within the provisions of section 355 of the Insurance Law, as amended by chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912. It would seem to me that the regulation which you may have made is a reasonable one and that it would be well to insist upon your orders in this regard, and if necessary make this a test case. If you have complied with the requirements of section 355, and the local authorities have not complied with your recommendation, I think a mandamus should be instituted to compel such compliance. If you desire me to take this action I will be pleased to have you forward me all the papers and correspondence in the matter for that purpose.

INSURANCE LAW — POWER OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL TO DEMOLISH DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS — PROCEDURE THEREFOR.

The Fire Marshal has power to order the demolition of dilapidated buildings liable to cause fire, loss of life or damage to property only when he complies strictly with all the requirements of the Insurance Law governing the procedure in such cases.

INQUIRY

Has the State Fire Marshal power to enforce an order to demolish a dilapidated building that is liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property?

What should be the method of procedure?

## OPINION

Chapter 451 of the Laws of 1911, as amended by chapter 453 of the Laws of 1912, amends the Insurance Law and establishes the office of State Fire Marshal and defines his duties and provides for deputies and assistants. Section 356 of the Insurance Law, as amended by these acts, is as follows:

“ Section 356. Duties of the state fire marshal and assistants to inspect other property. The state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any buildings or other structures, which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire-alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire or to cause loss of life or damage to property, and whenever such officer shall find in any building or other premises any explosive materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to life or property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises or buildings. If such order is made by any deputy or assistant to the state fire marshal such owner, lessee or occupant may, within five days, appeal to the state fire marshal, who shall, within ten days, review such order and file his decision thereon, and unless by his authority the order is revoked or modified it shall remain in full force and be obeyed by such owner, lessee or occupant. Such owner, lessee or occupant may have the order or the final determination on appeal of an order issued by the state fire marshal reviewed by a writ of certiorari in a court of competent jurisdiction provided proceedings for such review are begun within ten days after such order has been served or appeal finally determined.

The service of any such order shall be made upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed by either delivering a true copy of same to such occupant personally

or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises; whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner or lessee of premises such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a true copy of the said order, or, if such owner or lessee is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the last known post office address of said owner or lessee.

\* \* \* Whenever an order has been served requiring the demolition of a building or other structure, or the removal of explosive materials therefrom as hereinbefore provided, and the owner, lessee or occupant thereof has failed to comply with such order or failed to apply to a court to review the order within the time herein specified, the state fire marshal may cause such building or other structure to be demolished or such explosive material to be removed and stored elsewhere or destroyed at the discretion of the state fire marshal and the expense incurred by the state fire marshal in such demolition or in the removal of explosive materials and also any penalty recovered, as provided for in this section, shall constitute a first lien upon the premises occupied by such building or structure or where such explosive material was stored."

The above, in my opinion, confers the power of demolition and prescribes the procedure. It should be borne in mind, however, that this statute, being in derogation of common law and conferring unusual statutory powers upon an officer, will undoubtedly be strictly construed against the Fire Marshal by any court. It is, therefore, necessary that before any building is actually demolished the Fire Marshal should be able to establish:

1. That it is necessary to demolish the building to prevent fire, loss of life or damage to property.

This should be done by an inspection by competent inspectors who would be able to give competent evidence, if called upon to do

so in court, as to the condition of the building and all adjoining property and all surrounding conditions.

2. That each step in the procedure prescribed by the statute has been taken in the manner therein provided.

It is especially important that all lessees, occupants, owners, lienors and other persons having an interest in the property should be served with notice, either personally or by posting and mailing, as provided in the statute. A demolition of a building in which they have an interest would be depriving them of a property right which might entail a liability if done otherwise than as provided in the statute.

The condition of the building having been properly ascertained, its demolition determined upon, and the procedure as to the service of notice having been fully complied with, the method of actual demolition, whether by contract or otherwise, is a matter of administrative detail of the office of the Fire Marshal and not a question of law. The expense incurred by your department is by this statute made a lien upon the premises occupied by the building demolished and care should be exercised in incurring the same. All property capable of preservation should be preserved that such lien may be enforced to the full extent of the expense incurred.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 15th. After giving a careful consideration to the question which you raise, I have come to the conclusion that in order to recover the statutory fee, it would be necessary to bring an action at law. (*City of Philadelphia v. Atlantic & P. Tel. Co.*, 109 Federal, 55; *Arnold v. Ford*, 53 App. Div. 25.) The remedy therefore is only through a civil action.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 6th.

I believe that under section 357 of the Insurance Law your power is at least supplemental, if not positively in conflict with the right of inspection given to the officers of the City of Buffalo and am of the opinion that you should insist upon an inspection of boilers in that city under the power given you by law.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 7th, relative to an anticipated conflict of jurisdiction between the State

Fire Marshal's Department and the Industrial Board of the Labor Department.

Your first question is: "Define jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal with reference to the installation of fire escapes on factories."

You will note from an examination of the Labor Law that the rules and regulations of the Industrial Board are given all the force of law. It is therefore the duty of the State Fire Marshal to enforce these rules and regulations and statutes of the State as was pointed out in my opinion at page 306 of our Report for 1912. At pages 310 and 311, I went into this question quite extensively and said: "And so where the statute or a duly authorized officer prescribes the construction of a fire escape, the duty of the Fire Marshal extends to an enforcement of these regulations." The power to make rules is vested in the Industrial Board and, as was pointed out in my opinion printed at page 560 of the Report for 1913, the Board may make the rules more stringent than the statute itself.

I am therefore of the opinion that it is your duty simply to enforce the statutes as you find them and the rules of the Industrial Board.

Your second query is as follows: "Define the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal with reference to section 83-a of chapter 203, Laws of 1913."

It seems to me the proper way to handle this situation is, if upon inspection of a building, one of your subordinates discovers that the general rules and regulations of the Industrial Board as to fire boxes are not complied with, he should report the violation. If he finds the building is of such a special construction or plan that the general regulations seem insufficient, you should refer the matter to the Industrial Board for a special ruling. It does not seem to come within the scope of your duty to pass upon the propriety of plans submitted. It is the duty of the Industrial Board to advise factory owners as to what is required. It is your duty to see that their directions have been carried out.



LABOR LAW, SECTION 83-A — STATE FIRE MARSHAL — FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS —  
FACTORIES — DUTY OF OWNER OR LESSEE.

Where the duty of providing fire alarm systems in factories is placed by statute upon the *owner* or *lessee*, the duty should be assumed by the owner, if in possession or the lessee if the factory is leased.

Certain statutory provisions as to co-operation in fire drills considered.

INQUIRIES

The State Fire Marshal asks the following questions in regard to the administration of section 83-a of the Labor Law entitled "Fire Alarm Signal Systems and Fire Drills:"

1. Is it, so far as this Department is concerned, the duty of a landlord or of a tenant to install the fire alarm system?
2. Is it the duty of the tenant or of the landlord to install fire drills?
3. Is it obligatory upon all the tenants, without exception, to take part in the drills? If so, what method can be pursued as against such as refuse?
4. What effect would it have upon this Department if a lease contained a customary clause binding the tenant to comply with all the rules and regulations of municipal and State departments and ordinances?

OPINION

The only question which presents any real difficulty is the first, relative to the duty of the landlord and tenant. The statute provides:

"Every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants thereof. \* \* \* Such system shall be installed by the owner or lessee of the building and shall permit the sounding of all alarms within the building whenever the alarm is sounded in any portion thereof."

It is my opinion that such system shall be installed by the owner *when in possession of the building* or the lessee of the building *when the building is leased*. I am fortified in this conclusion by the case of *Schott v. Harvey*, 105 Pa. State, 222, 51 American

Reports, 201. There the court was construing a statute which made it the duty "of the *owners, superintendents or managers of such \* \* \* factories \* \* \** to provide and cause to be affixed to every building such permanent fire escape." The court reasoned as follows:

"It will be noticed that the act is in the disjunctive. The duty is imposed upon the owners, superintendents or managers of factories; the owners or keepers of hotels; owners or landlords of tenement houses, or their agents, etc. Which of these classes did the legislature intend to make responsible for a neglect to comply with the law? If the object was to impose a joint liability upon all, the act would not have been framed in the disjunctive. A more reasonable construction would seem to be that it was intended to reach the person in possession with a power of control, whether he be owner, superintendent or manager. However hard such a rule might be in the case of a superintendent or manager, he could avoid the responsibility by declining to act as such in a factory where his principal refused to provide it with an 'efficient fire escape.'

"Much more is said in the case which supports this conclusion."

As to the second question, the statute is clear. It is evident that it was intended that the person having control over the employees assumes direct control in the first instance of the fire drill. The third paragraph of the law places the duty upon the State Fire Marshal to "supervise and regulate such fire drills and shall make rules, regulations and special orders necessary or suitable for each situation, and in the case of buildings containing more than one tenant, necessary or suitable *to the adequate co-operation of all the tenants of such building* in a fire drill of all the occupants thereof. Such rules and regulations and orders may prescribe upon whom shall rest the duty of carrying out the same." This sufficiently indicates the proper disposal of the third inquiry.

As to prosecution for failure to obey the rules and regulations proceedings should be had under section 1275 of the Penal Law

which refers to violations of provisions of the Labor Law and rules of the Industrial Board.

The fourth inquiry becomes immaterial in view of the disposal of the first question.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 11th.

It appears to me under section 356 of the Insurance Law that my recent opinion relative to the instalment of fire alarm systems, etc., in factories applies. The law in this case places the duty upon "the owner, lessee or occupant." It seems to me that the duty therefore rests upon the person in actual possession having physical control of a building. It might very well happen in some cases that the occupant would not have such control over the building that he would be able to install fire escapes. For this reason I advise that you notify the owner as well as the lessee or occupant. It appears however that the duty will in most cases be imposed upon the lessee or occupant.

APRIL 16, 1914.

GENTLEMEN.— I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 8th, relative to the duty of examining plans and specifications for the installation of fire alarm systems under chapter 203 of the Laws of 1913.

After reading the very careful and extended treatment of the subject in your letter, I come to the conclusion that my letter of January 8th, addressed to the Second Deputy, is in every way applicable. I there said that "it does not seem to come within the scope of your powers to pass upon the propriety of plans submitted." I think it is clear enough that while it is intended your Department shall detect violations and prosecute them, still you have no general supervising authority. This duty rests upon the Industrial Board.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,

*Attorney-General.*

By J. A. KELLOGG,  
*First Deputy.*

MAY 7, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR.— I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing copy of letter from Herbert M. Hudson, inspector in your Department, in regard to his arrest for assault in the third degree while serving a subpoena on one Fred Snay.

I think your Department should furnish counsel for Mr. Hudson in the assault proceedings. It is contrary to the custom and I think the law for this Department to appear in defense of a State officer charged with a crime. Should it turn out that the officer exceeded his authority, he is not entitled to be defended at the expense of the State. On the other hand if he did not exceed his authority and is found not guilty the expense of his trial is a proper item to be paid by the Department. This rule should apply to Mr. Hudson. Your Department should authorize him to employ local counsel. He can handle the case more successfully and certainly more economically than it can be managed from Albany. The expense of a deputy of this Department in attending the examination or trial would be quite as great as the cost of employing an attorney. A further reason suggesting the wisdom of the rule above mentioned is that this office is not equipped with sufficient number of deputies to take charge of such matters.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

MAY 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR.— I am sending herewith a copy of a letter this day transmitted to Miss Mary Hinckley, President of the Board of Managers of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

In connection therewith, I recommend that as a matter of precaution your Department, before issuing orders affecting State buildings, should confer with the officers responsible for their management for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they have appropriations sufficient to carry out your directions. You will readily see that if the State Fire Marshall issues a positive order, which cannot be carried out for lack of an appropriation,

there is danger that his action might be used to bolster up a claim for damages, should any harm result for failure to comply with directions.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By J. A. KELLOGG,  
*First Deputy.*

JULY 23, 1914.

GENTLEMEN.—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 8th relative to the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal over your institution.

I have examined section 355 of the Insurance Law, and have come to the conclusion that the State Fire Marshal has exclusive jurisdiction over all State buildings whatsoever in New York City or out of it.

The exception restricting his jurisdiction in cities having more than one million inhabitants applies only to municipal buildings and not at all to State buildings.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By E. G. GRIFFEN,  
*Deputy Attorney-General.*

JULY 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR.—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 18th, relative to the right of the village authorities of Fairport to restrict the building of the lock operator's house in connection with the lift bridge at Main street on State land.

Such powers as the village have come from the State, and it is a general rule of law that the ordinance power is not presumed to include the sovereign unless the sovereign is specially mentioned.

Moreover, section 355 of the Insurance Law gives the State Fire Marshal exclusive jurisdiction over buildings owned by the State.

It is quite evident that the Fairport ordinance was enacted for the purpose of fire protection. It has no application whatever to this building you propose to erect.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By E. G. GRIFFEN,  
*Deputy Attorney-General.*

AUGUST 6, 1914.

DEAR SIR.—I enclose a copy of section 26 of the Civil Service Law, in regard to political assessments.

I need not urge upon you the importance of the strict enforcement of this law. No attempt to violate it, directly or indirectly, should be tolerated by the head of any department or bureau in the State. The welfare of the service of the State demands that the head of each department and bureau shall give strict attention to the enforcement of this law.

You may be assured of the co-operation of the Attorney-General's office for this purpose, and you are requested to bring to the attention of this Department at once any violation, or attempt at violation, of any of the provisions of this law.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

DECEMBER 7, 1914.

DEAR SIR.—Replying to your letter of November 30th, I beg to advise that to-day I have begun sending out form letters like the one enclosed.

Yours very truly,

JAMES A. PARSONS,  
*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By E. G. GRIFFEN,  
*Deputy Attorney-General.*

DECEMBER 8, 1914.

DEAR SIR.— There has been placed in my hands for collection by the State Fire Marshal a claim against you of \$35,000 arising from boiler inspection made as provided for by statute on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, 191 .

Information as to your intention regarding this claim should be immediately forthcoming in order to forestall suit.

*Attorney-General.*

No Date.

DEAR MADAM.— I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 23rd, in which you state that you have received certain specific directions from the State Fire Marshal which differ in some degrees from recommendations the Board of Managers has already made as to fire protection, and which you are unable to comply with for lack of sufficient appropriation.

In an opinion printed at page 473 of the Attorney-General's Report for 1912, it was said:

“ It is the duty of the officials having charge of the buildings of Craig Colony to comply with the requirements of the State Fire Marshal in regard to protection against fire and its prevention.”

This ruling applies equally to your institution under section 355 of the Insurance Law, which it is made the duty of the State Fire Marshal to enforce.

However, if you have no appropriation which is available to carry out his recommendations, you would of course be excused from immediate compliance with his directions. It should be understood however that the State Fire Marshal's authority supersedes that of the officers directly in control of your institution as to what is or is not proper fire protection. But unless the Legislature has sanctioned his directions by making appropriations which may be construed to provide for fire protection, it appears that nothing can be done at this time.

There is sent herewith a copy of a letter transmitted to the State Fire Marshal, with a copy of this communication to you.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS CARMODY,  
*Attorney-General.*

(Signed) By J. A. KELLOGG,  
*First Deputy.*

NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

HON. THOMAS J. AHEARN,  
*State Fire Marshal,*  
ALBANY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR.— Your communication of Sept. 22nd received. The appropriation made to your Department under the provisions of chapter 529 of the Laws of 1914, in my opinion, is available only for the purpose of paying salaries in your Department, and that it cannot be used for the payment of anything other than salaries.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES A. PARSONS,  
*Attorney-General.*